

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

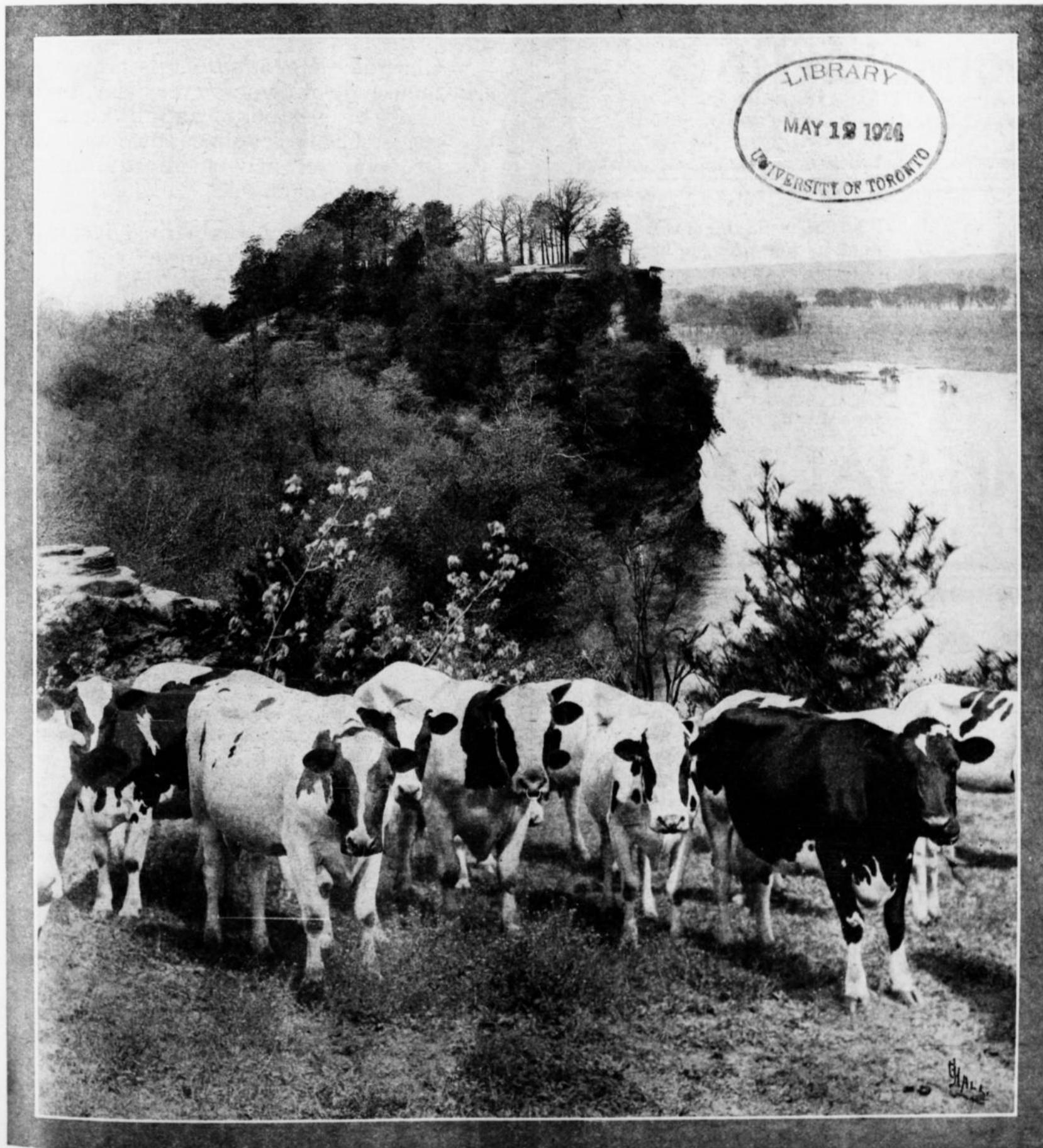
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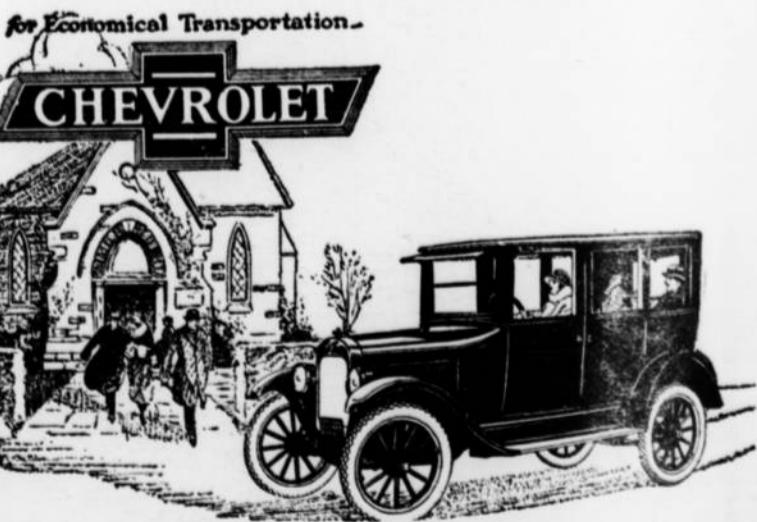
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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May 7, 1924

No. 19

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Our Ottawa Letter

Church Union Occupies Centre of Stage at Ottawa—Forke Asks for Government Assurance on Change in Dumping Clause.

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTAWA, May 2.—The debate on the budget was this week almost completely eclipsed by the discussion on Church Union which occurred before the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous and Private Bills, and which promises to develop in intensity during the coming week. For the purpose partly of impressing parliament, and partly of hearing the discussion, a powerful delegation assembled at the capital on Wednesday, when arrangement had been made for the hearing of speakers favorable to the measure. At the outset the greater portion of the outside delegates wore the white ribbon of the "pros." On Thursday and Friday, however, the "antis" arrived in very large numbers wearing the blue ribbon, and took possession of every available seat in the big railway committee room.

The task of Chairman H. B. McGovern, M.P., for Ottawa, was fraught with much difficulty. On Wednesday morning hours before the doors of the committee room were opened the corridors outside were jammed with a highly eager, and somewhat vociferous crowd which it was found quite impossible to accommodate in the big committee room. Only a small proportion managed to get in, and after the doors had been closed the chairman found it impossible to proceed with the business owing to the constant hammering upon the door by those who had been left without.

A demand was made for adjournment to the Commons chamber; the committee adjourned to consult Mr. Speaker. And the overflow in the meantime took possession of the galleries of the Commons and there proceeded to hold a meeting of protest. It was found impossible to secure the Commons chamber for the use of the committee, largely because of the fact that the Commons had to meet in the afternoon. So that the deliberations have proceeded in the committee room ever since.

The committee which is considering the bill consists of 65 members, representing all parties in the House, but not chosen with any consideration for religious leanings. In personnel it is with few exceptions the same as was struck when the present parliament first met in 1922. There was some agitation to have a special committee selected for the purpose of dealing with the bill in question, but this was not regarded as necessary. Then there was a certain agitation in favor of making the committee more representative of the religious denominations; but the whips declined positively to take any responsibility in this respect, foreseeing no doubt the jealousies which might be provoked, so that, with few exceptions, the committee remains as it was. It is divided denominational or religiously as follows: Presbyterians, 23; Roman Catholics, 21; Anglicans, nine; Methodists, eight; Congregationalists, two; Baptists, one; Church of Christ, one.

Unionist Case

The "pros" presented their case during the first two days of the session. Several noted orators took part. Generally speaking the consensus of their

arguments was that the properly constituted courts of the churches involved had decided that union was necessary; that in many parts of the Dominion, particularly in the West, it was already in effect; and that the only questions which parliament should consider were whether the action of the church in question had been constitutional, and whether the rights of the minorities had been properly safe-guarded. They approached parliament, first, for incorporation, and second for the right to take with them the instruments of service in the shape of property, securities, etc.

There was much cross-examination. Opponents of the bill in the committee comprise: Duff, of Lunenburg, Liberal; Wilson, of Wentworth, Conservative; MacLaren, of St. John, Conservative; Porter, of West Hastings, Conservative; Boyes, of Simcoe, Conservative; and a few others. By all of these the necessity of amending the bill so as to provide that congregations could keep out of union in the first place instead of being permitted to vote themselves out within six months, was emphasized. Roman Catholic members have so far refrained pretty well from attending the committee or taking any part in the discussion.

The "antis" who commenced their argument just before the committee adjourned on Friday, take the ground that the bill is coercive, confiscatory and unconstitutional; that it has no precedent in parliamentary history; and that the British North America Act makes no provision for interference with the religious liberties of anyone.

It may be said that Progressive members are practically unanimous in their support of the bill.

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Wheat Pool Campaign

At the end of last week the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Committee reported a total sign-up of 5,031,177 acres. The campaign in Saskatchewan, as in the other provinces has been slowed up by seeding. A direct effort is now being made to bring in the outstanding waivers.

Manitoba reports 705,000 acres under contract from 7,300 farmers and less than 100 withdrawals have been received under the provisions of the contract.

Alberta reports 29,000 farmers have signed the contract up-to-date, and small additions are being made daily. The membership lists are now being printed and will be sent out to all members by May 25, together with a ballot for the election of officers to be held in June.

Mr. McKenzie's Condition

Roderick McKenzie, one of the sturdy pioneers of the farmers' movement in the West, who was taken ill four weeks ago is still in a serious condition. He is conscious only a part of the time, but the rugged constitution which has carried him through a long life is helping him to make a valiant effort towards recovery.

In Most Homes

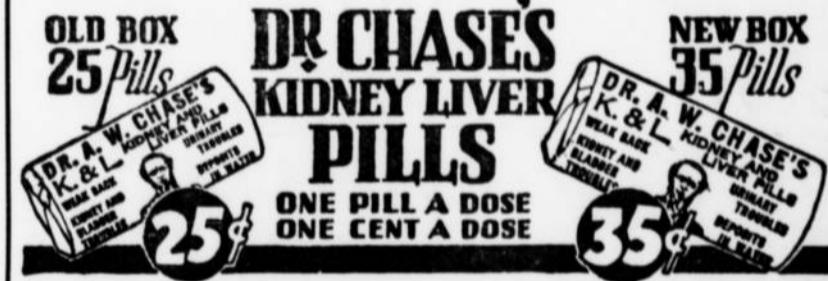
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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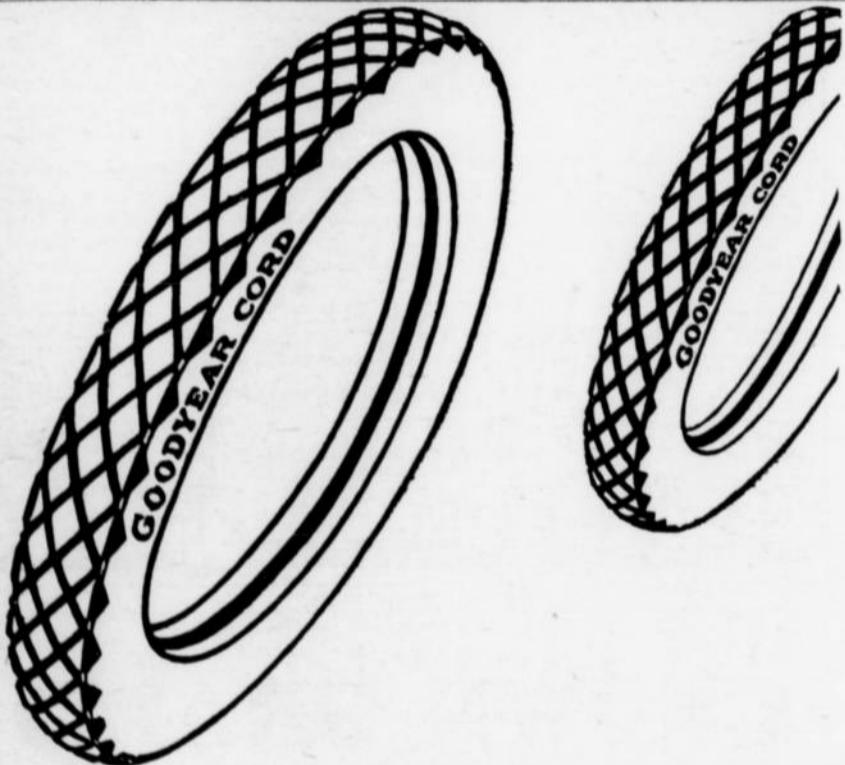
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A Battle of Wits

An Impressionistic Report of Sapiro's Appearance Before the Commission

IT is the luxuriantly finished ballroom of the Fort Garry Hotel, seven stories above the street noises of Winnipeg. The heavy window hangings bar the doubtful April morning light, and Chairman Turgeon makes a suggestive signal whereupon the massive brass-antlered chandeliers shed their subdued light over a sight that divers people in Western Canada have been impatiently awaiting.

For this day Aaron Sapiro, the fiery California evangel of co-operation is to take the witness stand before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. A previous engagement has been made and cancelled. It has been whispered in some quarters that he dare not come. "As a visiting speaker before friendly audiences with the protection of a chairman he can get away with it," your informant tells you, adding with a significant wink, "but when those grain exchange lawyers get him in the witness box and commence to take him apart it will be discovered how little he really has to offer in the way of carefully thought-out details for a workable system of grain marketing."

Before Sapiro is sworn in, the three hundred chairs are filled. Before adjournment there will be another hundred listeners standing. The Grain Exchange is out in force. The lawyers have made a field day of it in anticipation of a rare battle of wits. Here and there are little groups keyed up to the last degree of attention. For them it is not Sapiro who is on trial but co-operative marketing, and in particular the wheat pool on which they have built their hopes.

For the rest it is much like an ordinary courtroom scene. The commissioners sit in high-backed chairs against the unoccupied stage. Chairman Turgeon throughout the sitting holds the balance with rare judicial tact. Dean Rutherford and Dr. McGibbon on either side take notes, but ask questions almost not at all. Commissioner Scott stares abstractedly as though much of this were Greek to him, but his pertinent questions dispel that notion. In front is an imposing array of counsel, seven lawyers and four expert advisors representing the grain trade. Elsewhere relays of shorthand writers and pressmen incessantly scribbling and despatching copy to catch the afternoon edition.

Mr. Sapiro is called and sworn in. Were he to mask his face, one would say a frail person unequal to physical strain. But he has the head of a battler, an unconquerable jaw, snapping black eyes that will carry the war into the enemy's camp. He starts in a low voice, but soon he is on controversial ground and his accents ring like a smith's hammer working tool steel at low red.

Mr. Woods, counsel for the commission, questions first. Counsel and witness both wear forced professional smiles. Mr. Sapiro takes the first opportunity to make a lengthy statement which he calls the background for his subsequent evidence. Vainly does counsel try to stop him. Mr. Pitblado protests about speechifying. Witness has the bit in his teeth and refuses to stop. He is getting some splendid propaganda on the records. Satisfied with that, witness takes up the line of Mr. Woods questioning and reveals a working knowledge of the financing of co-operatives that disconcerts counsel.

Counsel starts another line of attack—reads from the Stewart-Riddell report. Witness seems to know report better than counsel—advises him to turn to another portion of it to get the explanation sought. All this time Mr. Pitblado is plainly annoyed at the inability of Mr. Woods to control witness. Answers become longer and longer, witness goes down this by-path and that one, amplifying here, following up implications there, substituting his own questions for those of counsel.

Comes Mr. Pitblado's turn to cross-examine. Few lawyers in Canada equal him as a cross-examiner, none know the grain trade as he does. He wishes to make it clear to Mr. Sapiro that he

will not tolerate discursive answers. Asks a simple question, Mr. Sapiro makes a long answer. Well that is simply yes plus, says counsel. In a minute there is a flare. Mr. Sapiro says he will not be bullied, and tells counsel not to raise his voice at him if he expects an answer. The chairman declares a truce. They proceed. Sapiro discerns leading questions with uncanny accuracy, and gives the concluding answer before counsel has a chance to put it in his form. Counsel makes a suggestive declaration and tries to get Sapiro to commit himself. Instead of that Sapiro asks if counsel is giving evidence. Plainly witness is trying to annoy counsel. Counsel is having a struggle with his patience but his ingenuity never leaves him. Time after time Sapiro skirts round the edge of a dangerous trap. Again the chairman has to intervene.

One is attracted by the felicity of Sapiro's language. In an ironic exchange of compliments after one escape from a tangle he credits his opponent with "unsleeping sagacity." Mr. Woods asks for the "pith and essence" of the pool plan, and Sapiro will not let Pitblado substitute other words because he likes them. It is the student of Pater speaking.

In the closing moments Pitblado scores distinctly, that statement about the eight cents. Sapiro openly acknowledges his error arising out of a trust on slim evidence.

Very few in that house but what are committed to one view of the pool or its opposite, yet all come away with the feeling that their side has gained by the encounter.—P.M.A.

Grain Marketing Enquiry

The outstanding event in the grain marketing enquiry last week was the evidence given by Aaron Sapiro, which is published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. Thomas Sales, M.P., came from Ottawa, and appeared before the board at Port Arthur, on April 27. He declared he had always been opposed to the principle of mixing as detrimental to the interests of farmers, but when the rules and regulations providing for mixing were issued by the government he saw no useful purpose in continuing the opposition, and he therefore approved of the policy laid down by the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to run a mixing house.

J. R. Murray, assistant general manager United Grain Growers Limited on the mixing question said he believed that the facts in favor of mixing out-weighed the theoretical objections against it. Most people who opposed mixing admitted that it was an advantage to mix the lower grades and off grades, but argued that mixing houses should not be allowed to handle No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, because by so doing they were lowering the standard on the world's markets. Mr. Murray pointed out that the minimum standard of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern were set forth clearly and specifically in the Grain Act, and were not changeable by any one. No amount of mixing could injure the quality of the wheat grown in this country as long as the Dominion government inspection certificates retained their high standard. The increase in the wheat production naturally resulted in a great diversity in the quality, type and number of grades of wheat. There had been no proof that mixing had lowered the standards on the world's market. There had been no evidence that No. 1 and No. 2 Northern wheat exported during the past few years was not just as good as the same grade of wheat shipped out eight or ten years ago.

Last year, Leslie Boyd, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and chief inspector George Serls, investigated conditions in England. Their report was submitted to the commission and to the government. It showed that the British importers were highly satisfied with the quality of Canadian

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 7, 1924

The British Budget

British public opinion and business circles have been speculating rather anxiously over the prospective Labor budget. With a Socialist as chancellor, and remembering some of the Labor policies of the past, there has been fear that the government might make an effort to lay extra burdens upon the "capitalist" class. But last week these fears were laid at rest when Hon. Philip Snowden brought his budget before parliament. It was a typically Liberal free trade budget, such as might have been presented by any preceding Liberal chancellor. Mr. Asquith has already announced that the Liberal party will give its support to the budget, and though there is expected to be some opposition from the Labor ranks, the government is assured of a safe majority when the vote is taken.

The outstanding features of the budget are reductions in taxation, the abolition of protective duties, and the reduction of the national debt. Under the new budget there are reductions in the revenue duties on sugar, tea, coffee and cacao, the objective, as Mr. Snowden said, being eventually a "taxless breakfast table." The protective duties on automobiles and a few other articles established in 1919, will be allowed to lapse on August 1 of this year. There will be no changes made in the income tax despite the urgent demands made in some quarters for reductions in that burden. The chancellor did not recommend any of the preference proposals agreed upon at the Imperial Conference. He expressed the opinion that Empire relations could not be made better by tariffs and preferences. The preference resolutions will be brought before parliament, and all members will be free to vote upon them without party obligations. The natural consequence will be that a solid Labor and Liberal vote will defeat them, and the preference question will be dead for some years to come. After the experience of the Baldwin government it is doubtful if any important party in Britain will risk its life upon a protectionist issue.

Mr. Snowden announced that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure during the past year to the amount of \$240,000,000, which had been applied to the reduction of the debt, and he looked forward to another surplus on the present year's operations. The wonderful recuperative powers and the great financial resources of the British people are strikingly displayed in the payments upon their gigantic national debt. While unable to collect debts owing by their allies in the war, and without reparations, the British government is meeting all its own obligations and actually reducing the principal amount of the debt, which totals nearly \$38,000,000,000. Of this over \$4,500,000,000 is owed to the United States.

The dismal prophets who foresaw the ruin of England and the dismemberment of the Empire when the Labor government came to power are now pretty nearly out of a job. Premier MacDonald and his government have enunciated a sound fiscal policy and have pursued a safe political course. The Labor government has, today, a better prospect of long life than at any time since it assumed office.

Imperial Shipping Committee

The Imperial Shipping Committee which visited Winnipeg, recently, is an outcome of the Imperial conference of 1918. It is investigating a number of important shipping problems affecting different parts of the Empire, by request of the various governments of the Dominions, and it reports to all governments. The visit to Canada is due to a request from the Dominion government to investigate (1) the discrimination against Canadian flour in Atlantic ocean rates, and (2) the rates of insurance on ships and cargoes in the St. Lawrence. Since arriving in Canada the scope of the enquiry has been widened to include an investigation of the ocean rates on cattle shipments to British ports.

The Imperial Shipping Committee succeeded in removing the discrimination against Canadian flour a few months ago, and has expressed its determination to prevent, if possible, its recurrence. These flour rates are set by the North Atlantic Conference, mostly comprising British shipping companies, and including our own Merchant Marine. They formerly charged 20 to 21 cents per hundredweight on flour from Canada to Britain, while they carried Canadian flour from an American port for 19 cents, and American flour from American ports as low as 15 cents. These rates have now been equalized, and if the Canadian government will make use of the power it possesses through the Canadian Merchant Marine, there need be no further discrimination.

The committee will have a good opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness in dealing with the cattle situation. The United Grain Growers, one of the largest Canadian cattle exporters, presented the Commission with the facts of the situation. Prior to the war the ocean rate from Montreal to Liverpool averaged about \$7.50 per head, while today it is \$20. There is no claim that the cost of shipping is proportionately higher, but the shipping concerns, including our own government-owned ships, are taking "all the traffic will bear." In fact, they are taking more, as they have practically killed the export cattle trade. The government is spending a large sum of money yearly in promoting export trade with Europe. It seems foolish to encourage trade through one department and handicap it through another.

The Dumping Duties

In the budget debate last week, Robert Forke, Progressive leader, while stating that he would support the budget, called attention to a curious tariff regulation made by the government just prior to the presentation of the budget. "I am free to admit," said Mr. Forke, "that there is something about this dumping clause that I don't like. It places too much power in the hands of any minister who wants to go into high protection. I hope the government will have something further to say about that dumping clause before the House votes on the budget."

The "dumping" regulations in the Customs Act provide against the shipment of foreign-made goods into Canada at slaughter prices. When such "dumping" is attempted the minister of customs is authorized to levy higher duties to a sufficient extent to off-set the price reduction so that the Canadian price will be held at the normal level. In 1914, by order-in-council, it was provided that this special "dumping duty" should not be applied "when the difference between

the fair market value and the selling price of the goods to the importer in Canada does not exceed 5 per cent. of their fair market value." This regulation thus provided a 5 per cent. leeway permitting fair competition, and to that extent it lowered prices to the Canadian consumer. By a strange coincidence the King government, on April 8, 1924, just before the budget was submitted to parliament, passed another order-in-council repealing the one quoted above and providing that the "dumping duty" shall be applied "without exception" under the original provisions of the act.

No explanation has been given for the repeal of this 5 per cent. provision. What does it mean? With this provision eliminated the minister of customs is now empowered under the act arbitrarily to place a value upon incoming goods, and the assumption is that the 5 per cent. leeway will no longer be adhered to. If this is correct the recent order-in-council is equivalent to an increase in the tariff, and to the extent to which it is really an increase it will offset the benefits to the producer and consumer provided in the tariff reductions contained in the budget.

The application of the "dumping" duty is a matter upon which it is always difficult to get information. The internal operations of the customs department remain profound official secrets. The action of the government in repealing the five per cent. regulation looks ominous. Some years ago a government took great credit to itself for tariff reductions, but later on it transpired that secret regulations raising the appraised value of imported goods practically offset the reductions in the duty. The Progressives are well advised to press for an explanation of the whole matter, and to demand that the tariff be fixed by law rather than by the discretion of any individual.

Reforming the Senate

That solemn, dignified, leisurely-going legislative body in the red chamber at Ottawa, now has a proposal before it for its own reform. The proposal, which emanates from its own members, is that its numbers should be decreased, an age limit of 75 years should be established, and a political balance maintained. The idea is that when the government in power secures a majority in the upper chamber, the opposition party or parties shall then be given the power of appointment until a balance is secured. It is a hopeful sign that some members of the Senate recognize the fact that there is a real need of reform in that august body. The proposals suggested, however, will make but few improvements, and practically constitute no important reform. A reduction in the membership is desirable, but in itself would not raise the standard of ability among the members nor increase the usefulness of the institution. An age limit of 75 years, would at the present moment, debar some of the most capable members of the Senate. While undoubtedly some of the senators owing to old age are incapable of performing their duties, yet there are several past the 75-year mark capable of rendering vastly greater service than many of the younger members.

The proposed reform does not touch the fringe of the real problem. The day has long past, if indeed it ever existed, when a second chamber in a democratic country should possess an absolute veto over the legislation of the popularly-elected House.

The veto of the Senate and the life-appointment of its members should be abolished. There is room and an opportunity for highly useful service for a second chamber of moderate size composed of capable and experienced men. Such a body should have power to initiate legislation for consideration by the Commons. It should also have power to review legislation enacted by the Commons, to refer back for consideration, and a limited power of suspension, but no permanent or absolute veto over any legislation from the lower House.

There is pretty general accord (outside the Senate) as to what the powers of an ideal Senate should be, but there is a great diversity of opinion as to how to secure such a body. The principle of life appointment is indefensible. In fact, government appointment for any term makes it practically impossible to prevent the Senate from becoming a political workhouse. On the other hand popular election of senators from large constituencies would provide very few really capable members for an upper House of the right type. A system of selection partially by appointment and partially by election from representative bodies might be devised to meet the situation. It is not claimed that any of the British dominions nor even the mother of parliaments have really satisfactory and capable upper chambers. All of the systems should be studied as well as second chambers in other countries, and a better system developed for Canada. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recommended the appointment of a joint committee from both houses to study the matter, receive evidence and present a report. This is a recommendation which might well be accepted by the government. All political parties for the past generation have had Senate reform in their platforms, but none of them have ever made any effort to carry it out.

Hudson Bay Railway

The Montreal Gazette and other eastern journals are still hammering away against the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Every conceivable argument is being advanced against the expenditure of further money on this northern route. Misinformation is being broad-casted to discourage the government from further support. The Gazette recently emphasizes the opinion of James Carruthers, grain exporter of Montreal, that the bay is navigable only during July, August and September, and that wheat cannot go out by the Hudson Bay route the year it is harvested. The exhaustive investigation made by the Senate in 1920 upsets this opinion completely by showing that the route is open until the end of October, and there is no doubt that it could be kept open until even a later date by modern aids to navigation. This would enable a large volume of wheat to be shipped out the same year it is harvested. The Gazette and the other eastern opponents, journalistic and otherwise, are opposing the Hudson Bay Railway on sectional grounds. They want to see all possible traffic going through Montreal so that they and their friends will share in the business created. They are not particularly interested in the welfare of the wheat growers. The Hudson Bay route has been proven feasible and necessary, and must be completed.

The Tariff Stuffers

A number of manufacturing establishments have for months been carrying on an active protectionist campaign among their employees by means of printed "stuffers" in the pay envelopes. These "stuffers" claim that without further tariff protection there will be a decrease in employment, that American goods will swamp Canadian industries, and generally, labor and manufacturer, and the country at large,

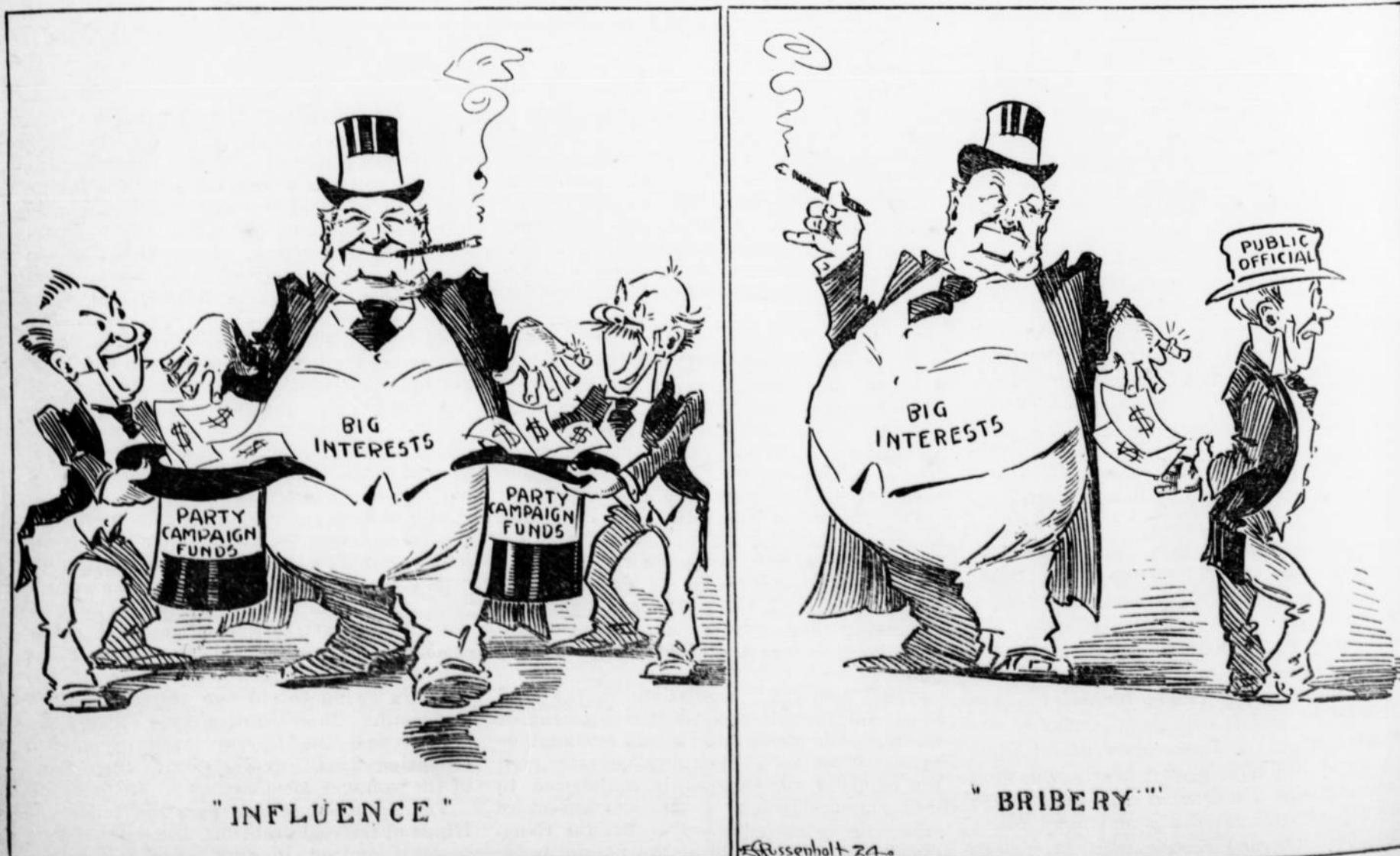
must look to the tariff for real prosperity. The only official answer to this campaign has been made by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor party in parliament. That answer was a resolution amending the budget by declaring "that the best interests of Canada will be served by an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff on the necessities of life, including foodstuffs, clothing and building material."

Thus the official view of Labor is the same as the opinion of the farmers and many other classes. There is no antagonism towards the manufacturing industry, but a realization that the cost of living and the cost of production must be reduced in the interest of all classes.

Editorial Notes

President Coolidge has inaugurated a new system of handling the large number of visitors who go to the White House to meet the chief executive. He has decided that the old hand-shaking system is too much wear and tear on the human frame. Nowadays he sits at his desk and proceeds with his work while his secretary ushers the groups of visitors through his office. They have an opportunity to take a good look at their president and see him as he really is at work. Press reports indicate that the new system is quite a success. The visitors seem satisfied and the president is saved a good deal of physical strain.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is protesting against the new freight classification presented to the railway commission by the railways. It looks like a plan to secure a number of freight-rate increases by an indirect method. The council has asked for further time to study the proposals, and, if necessary, to make representations regarding them.



Sapiro Gives Evidence

Noted California Expert on Co-operative Marketing Appears Before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission

THE postponed appearance of Aaron Sapiro before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission took place on Monday, April 28. Chairman Turgeon stated that this witness had been called at the urgent request of the Saskatchewan pool, by whom he was retained as special counsel. Mr. Sapiro was on the stand for about four hours, during which he was examined in turn by J. H. Woods, counsel for the commission, and by Isaac Pitblado, counsel for the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Questions and answers which represent the substance of the evidence are given in abbreviated form.

Q.—Now what I would like to get from you is, what one or more of those elements (the expenses incurred in the physical handling of grain) if any, does the co-operative marketing plan look to eliminate?

A.—Now, I should like to ask the privilege of answering that particular question in my way, because this whole subject of co-operative marketing is a controversial subject. Great groups of persons are in conflict on it, because it directly affects the pocket-book interests of different groups. Now, that question that you asked is really one of the things that are put out in controversy—not, of course by you, but by others—in order to cloak the real purpose of co-operative marketing. We have no interest whatsoever in suggesting that there will be even a tiny saving in expense in the physical handling of grain.

Q.—So then, I may take it then that the essence—if I may put it that way—the pith and substance of the pool conception is the holding of the crop by a pool, so that that crop may be fed to the market as the market will absorb it, to the best advantage of the producer from a monetary standpoint?

A.—I think generally that is the correct idea, but I would like to phrase it this way: There are two different viewpoints towards the grain industry. With one view point we keep our eye on what the producer is receiving, with the other viewpoint we simply keep our eye on what the trade is getting. Now we all recognize that both in the United States and in Canada the producers of wheat are not getting enough out of wheat even to pay, in some instances, the cost of production, and where they do get enough to pay the cost of production, they are not on an average getting enough to buy a decent standard of living. Now we say, regardless of any other details, any system which produces that effect for a term of years is a wrong system.

Financing Pools

Mr. Woods then obtained the statement that the general practice was for pools to obtain the money required for advance payments from banks, local banks preferred. In the case of the Alberta pool, Mr. Woods asked if the money had not been obtained on a margin of 15c per bushel under the ruling Winnipeg price. Mr. Sapiro disclaimed any knowledge of the arrangement made.

Q.—How are you going to keep their margins good if the wheat drops?

A.—That is always the question asked by every banker to whom this is first presented. You see these are not holding associations: You used that phrase, but it is not what they are. They are selling associations. The attempt is never to hold the crop so as to get the top price. The attempt is to sell the crop slowly, so as to get the average season's price without breaking the price in the fall. Now we are making sales all the time. Take for instance as we are doing in the United States with cotton, which is an exact parallel. We make sales, and we get in a certain amount of money above the loan value. We pay off a pro rata of the loan as it is sold. The balance of the money we keep in the treasury, so with that money that is in the treasury we are constantly having on hand additional cash as additional collateral to the loan already made. So as the thing goes we are increasing the margin

for the banks and not taking a chance on the margin going below the so-called sale value. Our method is not that of keeping a fixed 15c margin. Our method is to borrow 80c, and then we do not keep the ordinary fixed margin.

Q.—But you must borrow 80c on the security of grain that is taken at a certain amount, and that grain is taken, in the case we are assuming, as being \$1.00 per bushel. You have that figure at the time you start your negotiation. Then you make your arrangements to get 80c per bushel on \$1.00 wheat.

A.—But you do not feel that, if there is a change of only 2c. They might say if grain drops 10c a bushel, "we will require more collateral," or put in a term that you must make sale at the rate of at least 1/10th of the total amount on hand still each month, if the bank so demands, and also that you may not dispose of any proceeds from the sale of grain except with the written permission of the bank. So your bank is getting that additional collateral there, and does not need a variant of the amount of collateral at each fluctuation of the market.

Q.—If the bankers loan on the security of an article on a certain margin and the grain drops to any extent under that margin the banks holding that security will call upon the borrower to make good his margin.

A.—You mean on constant small fluctuations?

Q.—Absolutely.

A.—If that is your banking system, your banking system ought to be changed; and if the banks would not lend to the grain pools except under those conditions they ought to get money from the United States under better terms.

Q.—To be quite safe, to implement the tacit undertaking of the pool with the producer, namely, to hold his grain for the best market—

A.—I must stop that. It is not the purpose of the pool, and I was very emphatic in saying that the purpose of the pool is not to hold wheat for the top market or for the best market.

Q.—Well, put it, for the average market.

A.—It is not to hold grain at all. It is to do orderly marketing of grain by constant selling, but without dumping at the seasons when the market is already overloaded.

Q.—At all events, it is a tacit understanding that it won't be put on at a time when the market is at its lowest ebb and is falling?

A.—Oh no; we don't pretend to be prophets. We do not pretend to know what is the lowest ebb. We sell on all markets, even falling markets, but we do not sell a half or three-fourths of the grain on a falling market.

Government Guarantees

Q.—We have had evidence given us here by the Bankers' Association that before that was done—it was insisted upon in the early stages of that pool—that the government of Alberta should guarantee the loan, and without that government guarantee, I gathered from the evidence before this commission, it was doubtful if that financing could be done, for the reason that a drop in that 15c, not to the extent of the whole 15c, but to the extent of 5c a bushel on say, for instance, a hundred-million-bushel crop would mean \$5,000,000 that would have to be put up right away. That would mean the selling, you see, of so much grain to make that margin good; that it would be said that the banks had forced the pool out of business.

A.—I think the attitude of the banks was both improper and unwise, and I think that the government of Alberta acted very splendidly from the standpoint of desiring to help the farmers, but that the government of Alberta should not have allowed itself to be forced into that position. That is not to say it in criticism of the government, because I completely admire the atti-

tude of Premier Greenfield, I think he is the best friend of the farmers in that province.

Mr. Sapiro then made the statement that no banks had ever lost money loaning to commodity co-operatives, so far as he was aware.

International Co-operation

Q.—Having regard to what I have described as the pith and essence of the pool idea, is it or is it not necessary and essential to the full success of a pool that there be not merely a pool in Canada, but also that allied to the pool in Canada there be a pool in the other wheat-producing countries that might compete with Canadian wheat?

A.—If there were a pool formed in any one of the provinces of Canada it would have some good effect on the market. If there were a pool formed in each of the three provinces, and if those three pools were to get together and form a Dominion pool, it would have a larger effect in stopping dumping and in helping to give the basic price a chance to raise itself. If in addition to that the pool in Canada were to unite with a similar pool in Australia and New Zealand, and were ultimately to unite with a similar pool in the United States, it would have a still greater measure of success in helping the basic price of wheat to be raised to a reasonable level. In each one of these instances they would have a measure of success dependent upon the field in which they operated.

Q.—Then it would be necessary—answering my question—to the complete success of the pool idea, a fully organized marketing system, that the pool should be allied with pools in the other countries that produce grain in competition with or that might compete with Canadian grain?

A.—No. I would not say that at all, unless that you mean by "complete success," is a condition where the farmers actually name the price for wheat—which I do not contemplate at all.

Upholding the Contract

Q.—Let us assume for the sake of argument that unfortunately the pool farmers receive less for their grain than the other farmers do; you know the effect of that?

A.—Yes, you mean a lot of men might break the contract?

Q.—Now take any given area that 50 per cent. were in the pool and 50 per cent. were out of the pool. Suppose it happens that those in the pools get a less return, that is discouraging, isn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The next year a great many might be induced to say, "That pool is no good. I am not going to live up to my contract." They start selling their wheat outside of the pool. Now, are you going to get after each and every one of those farmers?

A.—Well, that is a question of policy. As a rule, your breakers are very few, because, as a rule, farmers regard these contracts as fairly sacred. They know it is their only chance. In some instances, one I have known, in the tobacco companies, they went around and they offered to the farmers who would settle outside the pool, perfectly enormous premiums on their tobacco, and in some instances they offered these farmers 10c and 12c a pound over and above what we were trading tobacco for. Now that dissatisfied a great many of our farmers, because they said they would be making more money if they were outside the association, but we called a meeting in those areas and we explained to them that if it had not been for the association, they would not be getting the amount they were getting now, and, in addition, these outsiders would not be getting what they were getting. They were getting the benefit of the action of the association. But, because they are getting more, it does not mean that you should

destroy your own association and both of you get less. There were several hundred men out of about 90,000 who did break their contract. We had our men call on each of these farmers. In many cases the farmers were just frightened; propaganda had been given to them; some salesman representing this company would go to the farmer and say, "This association is going to break up. Get rid of your stuff to us." That farmer is frightened, but, at the same time, sincere. Where he did that, in those cases, we did not sue him. We told him first of all that he hurt himself by hurting his own association. In other cases some of these farmers were shrewd business men, and figured this was a chance to get a large amount of money on the outside by not keeping their obligations to the association. In those cases we sue, and we would sue in those cases, even if it ran into the hundreds of suits. As a matter of fact, in that territory, in that tobacco association, we have 400 suits filed against men of that type, but that is about 400 out of 97,000 members. The great majority stay with it. If for any cause we were to get to the point where the vast majority of them did not want to co-operate, did not want to continue, then in that case we recommend dissolution of the co-operative.

Pitblado Cross-examines

At this point the cross-examination by Mr. Pitblado began.

Q.—Let me put first to you, Mr. Sapiro, is it sound pool practice for the pool to take membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

A.—Always depending upon the particular circumstances of that pool. If, for example, they find it easy to make their sales to exporters and to agents, without need for any handling on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, it would be preferable for them not to take membership on the exchange. If, on the other hand, they felt that in their first year they should hold open the road into the exchange, so that if they could not make their total sales to exporters directly, then it would be wise for them to take membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and, personally, I think they were wise to do so.

Q.—They did not make a blunder then.

A.—I am of the opinion they acted wiser than I would have done if I had been in their place.

Q.—Now, you see, in your speech in Winnipeg, if you are rightly reported, you did state that was one of the blunders they had made.

A.—If I did, that was a very harsh term to apply to a mere difference of opinion.

Q.—Is it part of your plan to use the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

A.—If ever they get to the point where they had 100 per cent. of the farmers, or thereabouts, signed up in the three provinces, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would disappear. Up to that time there is no question but that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be there, and as long as any of its members, or the exchange as such, can perform any sort of function which seems helpful or profitable to the pool, the pool should use it for that purpose.

Q.—I am quoting again from your speech. "A wheat pool does not need an exchange."

A.—But you work with the weapons of the devil, if they are the only weapons you can find.

Q.—Now, do you know whether the Alberta pool hedges?

A.—I have no idea.

Q.—I will put it this way to you: If I read your speech correctly, you are opposed to the future market?

A.—I never said anything of that kind.

Q.—I don't mean future cash market. I mean option market.

A.—I believe in selling for future delivery. I object to selling paper.

Mr. Sapiro then interposed. "I would like to make one general statement here

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The Saskatchewan Legislature

THE fourth session of the fifth legislature of Saskatchewan, which closed on Tuesday evening, March 25, was a hard, grinding session, although there were fewer measures of legislation to consider than in previous years.

Before dealing with the acts affecting agriculture, a brief review of the general legislation passed should be of interest.

Liquor Plebiscite

By an Act to provide for a plebiscite on questions relating to the control and suppression of traffic in alcoholic liquors, provision is made whereby the electors will be asked on July 16 next to state whether or not they are in favor of prohibition in Saskatchewan, and whether, in the event of a government liquor system being established, they would favor sales in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors, or sales in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors, and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

For the purpose of preventing or detecting any violation of the provisions of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, officers have been given power to search any place, other than a dwelling house, without being in possession of a warrant.

Change in Marriage Laws

An increase in the marriage license fees from \$3.00 to \$5.00, limiting the interval between the issuance of the license and the marriage to three months, prohibiting the celebration of marriage between ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, unless the clergyman is satisfied by the production of satisfactory evidence that exceptional circumstances exist to make the ceremony necessary at these hours, and a clause requiring the consent of both father and mother in writing, produced to the license issuer at the time the license is applied for, are some of the provisions of the act respecting the solemnization of marriage.

Under a new act, which comes into force May 1, any person convicted for driving a car without a license must pay into court the amount of his unpaid license fee as well as any fine and costs. When a license is revoked the offender may be prohibited for a period not only from driving his own car, but driving any car.

Amend Homesteads Act

Under an Act to amend The Homesteads Act, in cases where the homestead may not be necessary for the maintenance and support of the widow and children, where the withholding by the widow of her signature to a transfer or other document might cause inconvenience to the personal representative in the administration of the estate, the personal representative of the deceased owner of a homestead may apply to a judge of the Court of King's Bench on the ground that the homestead is not necessary for the maintenance and support of the widow and children, or that a sale is necessary for the administration of the estate, and the judge is given power to dispense with the signature.

New provisions have been inserted in the Landlord and Tenant Act and a list of goods and chattels, including beds and bedding, wearing apparel, a cooking and heating stove, some dishes and cooking utensils, fuel and food, are declared not liable to seizure for distress.

An amendment was made to The Children's Protection Act, providing that no parent shall surrender the custody of a child to any children's society without having first obtained the consent in writing of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children.

The moratorium powers conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council were renewed without change until April 1, 1925.

Amendments to The Saskatchewan Insurance Act provide that hereafter only those who intend to carry on the insurance business in good faith can engage in the insurance business, and

Fewer Laws Passed at the Last Session, the Most Important Affecting Agriculture Being the New Noxious Weeds Act--By W. A. MacLeod,

Commissioner of Publications, Saskatchewan Government

all company inspectors who travel through the province appointing agents must hold a permit from the superintendent of insurance.

With hail insurance, where an application for hail insurance is accompanied by cash or its equivalent in payment of the premium, the liability of the company commences at noon of the day following the day on which the application was forwarded by mail to the company's head office, or a branch office, or its general agent in the province.

Release One Million Dollars

An act to provide for the release of certain moneys, estimated at about \$1,000,000, for the construction of Canadian National branch lines, was passed. Saskatchewan has guaranteed payments of principal and interest on branch lines in the province, and securities were sold or pledged and proceeds deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the provincial treasurer. There is now no authority to use these moneys for the purpose for which they were intended, so that this act releases about \$1,000,000 otherwise tied up at low interest.

By an amendment to The Medical Profession Act, it is now provided that every person shall be deemed to practice medicine within the meaning of the act who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease or undertakes by any means or methods to do so. Nothing in the act, however, affects parties "who practice the religious tenets of their church" without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery. It is also provided that the treatment of disease by osteopathy or chiropractic is declared not to be a practice of medicine or surgery within the meaning of the law.

New Noxious Weeds Act

Of the acts affecting agriculture directly, the most important and the one arousing the keenest interest in its passage through the House, was the new Noxious Weeds Act. The following review of this act by M. P. Tullis, field crops commissioner, shows what Saskatchewan hopes to accomplish in coping with the very serious noxious weed problem:

"The Noxious Weeds Act just re-

pealed," says Mr. Tullis, "to give way to the 1924 act, had become somewhat unwieldy due to the numerous amendments, some revisions and some additions, passed from time to time since the days of the North-West Territories. The new act is quite different in many respects, and in actual practice in the municipalities of the province, if carefully enforced, will be found to contain means for building up permanent records and effective machinery to permit of a simpler and more economical campaign as the years go on. Some of the more important changes follow:

Appointment of Weed Inspectors

"Municipal councils may (not 'shall', as has been the case) appoint weed inspectors and such inspectors shall hold office until December 31 (not until their successors are appointed as in the old act), in the year in which appointed. The contract, of course, can be terminated in writing. If the council does not appoint inspectors they must do so at the next meeting following the receipt of a written complaint by at least ten ratepayers that noxious weeds require immediate attention. Again, if the council fails to comply in a case of this kind, the minister of agriculture for the province may do so and fix the duration of the service and remuneration to be paid by the municipality.

"The new act also provides for the appointment of representatives by the minister to act as weed inspectors in local improvement districts.

Duties of Weed Inspectors

"Authority to inspectors to enter property for the purpose of exercising their duties without the consent of the owner and occupant continues as in the past. Inspectors are now especially required to investigate and deal with complaints regarding the presence of weeds on certain lands. Section 8, subsections 1 and 3, quoted as follows, represents probably what will be considered the most important change governing the relation between inspectors and owners and occupants of land.

"8. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), any inspector may issue orders to owners or occupants of land infested with noxious weeds requiring the destruction of such weeds through the performance of such acts or operations as in the opinion of the in-

spector constitute good agricultural practice for the land and district concerned, which acts or operations shall be specified in such orders.

"(2) No such order shall be issued which includes the destruction of a crop, except in the case of perennial sow thistle or Canada thistle, and in this event the consent of the councillor for the division concerned shall first be obtained.

"(3) If the person upon whom an order is to be issued resides in the municipality, the inspector shall confer with such person regarding the methods of control to be applied with a view to the most satisfactory treatment from the standpoint of the occupant as well as the community, and an agreement on a form to be approved by the minister, setting forth fully the arrangements made, may be signed by both parties. If an agreement cannot be reached, or if an agreement has been duly signed but is not being carried out to the satisfaction of the inspector, such inspector may then issue an order on a form to be approved by the minister, providing for the destruction of the noxious weeds."

Orders to be Registered

"Section 9 permits the expenditure of a maximum of \$300 per quarter section for the destruction of sow thistle and \$200 for other noxious weeds. In the past, \$200 was the amount fixed for all weeds. The non-resident owner of land with no duly authorized agent in the province must be given 15 days from the date of mailing a notice to destroy weeds. It will be remembered that no notice was required under the old measure. Rather an important addition to section 9 provides that when a weed inspector desires to transmit an order to non-residents, it must be mailed by registered letter by the secretary or clerk of the municipality.

"The selling or disposing or purchasing or otherwise requiring or the moving, except on the land where it is produced, any hay, straw or fodder, or any field crops, seeds, bran, shorts, crushed grain, or cleanings containing noxious weed seeds, is carried on subject to the provisions of the legislation of the Dominion government as provided in The Seeds Act, 1923, and The Feeding Stuffs Act, where these acts apply. Otherwise there is no prohibition under The Noxious Weeds Act, 1924, except that the inspector may, with the consent of the council or the councillor of the division, by notice in writing, prohibit or permit movements under certain conditions. The following are the most important changes:

Owner and Occupier

"As has been in operation for some time, 'Every owner or occupant of land shall use all reasonable means within his power to keep under control any noxious weeds thereon.' If there is neglect the owner or occupant (without notice) may be prosecuted and is liable to a penalty of not more than \$50 and not less than \$5.00.

"Sections 17 and 18 deal with the control of noxious weeds on road allowances and are quoted as follows:

"17. If the council of a rural municipality has passed a by-law under section 187a of The Rural Municipality Act, every owner or occupant of any parcel of land within such municipality, of which the whole or part is cultivated or in crop, shall be responsible for the destruction of noxious weeds found between such land, and the middle of the adjoining road allowance so long as such by-law remains unbroken.

"18. Except as provided in section 17 the council of a municipality shall be deemed to be the owner of the roads within its boundaries and shall be responsible for the destruction of noxious weeds thereon."

Threshing Machine Regulations

"As in the past, the Department of Agriculture will furnish cards to threshers, to be tacked up on threshing separators when in operation. No

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Seasonable Work

Sapiro Gives Evidence

Continued from Page 7

to go on the record. I am being asked things in reference to pool practice. I don't know whether these questions are being asked for the purpose of getting me to criticize in advance certain things done by the Alberta pool of which I now have no information or knowledge. If these things which I am criticizing here have been done by the Alberta pool, I am of the opinion that they were done because the Alberta pool thought they were right and acted under fairly wise guidance when they did them. It may be that if I knew in each case the specific reasons which actuated the Alberta pool in so doing that I, too, might have changed my mind and definitely have approved of those things. I say this, so that no statements which I here make shall be used in criticism against the Alberta pool, unless all the facts are here presented to me.

Q.—In your Edmonton speech you pointed out that you were opposed to financial aid or guarantee from governments; is that correct?

A.—No. There is one exception. If they had asked me, I would have added this: In the United States I favored the setting up of intermediate credits, which, if in any set of conditions, the actual bankers there refused proper lines to farmers or were unable to make proper lines to farmers, I think the government is prepared to set up an auxiliary banking system for the aid of agriculture. In the United States we have two such auxiliaries, the War Finance Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Banks. Both of them are prepared in their way, although I always advise my co-operatives to borrow in the normal bank channels instead of going to the government for aid. But, if we cannot get finance through the normal bank channels, we go to the government and get it from the Intermediate Credit Bank, or the War Finance Corporation. The same rules apply in Canada.

Scents Propaganda

Q.—Some farmers are anxious to know, with nothing in the contract, when they may expect to get their payments from the pool on their wheat.

A.—It is common propaganda to suggest to the farmers that the association will hold the wheat for five years.

Q.—You need not answer that, because I have never heard about that.

A.—I am surprised that with all you have heard, you have not heard of that. What we say is this: every director sitting on the pool board has his wheat in the same pool as every member, and being human he usually wants to get his money as quickly as he can, and he can't get that money quickly without getting it quickly likewise for every other member of the pool. So that the pool practice and the experience universally is that they get the bulk of the sales in that year, and get the payments as soon as it is wise to give them both to themselves and to their fellow members.

Mixing and Premiums

Discussing mixing, Mr. Sapiro took the opportunity to read into the evidence the two following statements: "I think up here, the Canadian groups should do their own mixing if it is going to be done. I think it should be done for the benefit of the farmers, not the dealers."

We will find out the milling value of that wheat and sell it to the mills on that basis, demanding whatever premium is in that wheat. Incidentally that was done in its first year by the Washington pool. They sold to a flour mill on chemists' tests, and got a premium as high as 11c and 12c a bushel, where the farmers didn't know it was premium wheat.

Q.—Is it good, sound pool practice to sell wheat, wheat that is intended to be exported, to members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

A.—I don't know. It would all depend on the local conditions and the local circumstances.

Q.—It would look to me as if it was not good, sound pool policy, because someone was going to make a profit on

that wheat operation, and I am going to ask you if you agree with my view?

A.—I want to disagree with you very totally and particularly from this standpoint. That was a very queer trick of trying to get me to suggest that if we advocate a sale to any person who makes a profit, that is not good pool policy. The good policy of any merchant is to see that wherever he makes a sale of his commodity somebody makes a profit, if that somebody is to make a re-sale. The idea of forming a pool is not to take away from or impoverish any other person. The idea of forming the pool is to merchandize wheat and put it into proper channels of trade at proper times in proper quantities. Now we recognize that every other element in that channel of trade has to make a profit or else he cannot exist. If it is expedient at any time to sell wheat to a member of the Grain Exchange, or to any other person, or to any speculator, who simply has his office and his pencil behind his ear, the pool would do it. It would not limit itself to either place, or time, or quantity of sale, so long as it looks to be in the proper channels of merchandizing.

Inherent Hazards

Q.—Is it sound pool practice, in your judgment, to contract for tonnage in advance—in advance of needs?

A.—I would not give an answer on that until I had all the facts placed before me. I have never had to pass specifically on such a problem connected with Canadian wheat.

Q.—Because you know, if they do that, they are speculating in tonnage are they not?

A.—That is a valuable thing.

Q.—Is that a bad thing?

A.—Certainly is not. I object at this time to the attempt to make it look as though every hazard in business is speculation. Any man who is engaged in any kind of business in the world knows that there are inherent hazards either in the production of a thing or in the marketing of a thing, or in the transportation of a thing. The aim of good merchandizing is not to make the vain boast that it can completely cut out all hazards; it simply minimizes hazards and reduces to a stable basis as many of these hazards as are possible. I object to the scornful suggestion that "these men may be speculating in space, and therefore the pool will be doing the very thing it objects to other men doing."

Dictating Prices

Q.—Do you go so far as the fixing of prices?

A.—You could only fix the price if you had control of 50 per cent. or more of world supply, world's surplus supply. Where you use the term "fixed price" that does not mean arbitrary price; that would mean a price at which the stuff would move, and, further, a price which would not induce over-production.

Q.—I believe some of the pools in the United States, the successful pools, have attempted to limit, or actually limited the production of the commodity they are handling.

A.—Now, that is interesting. Which one?

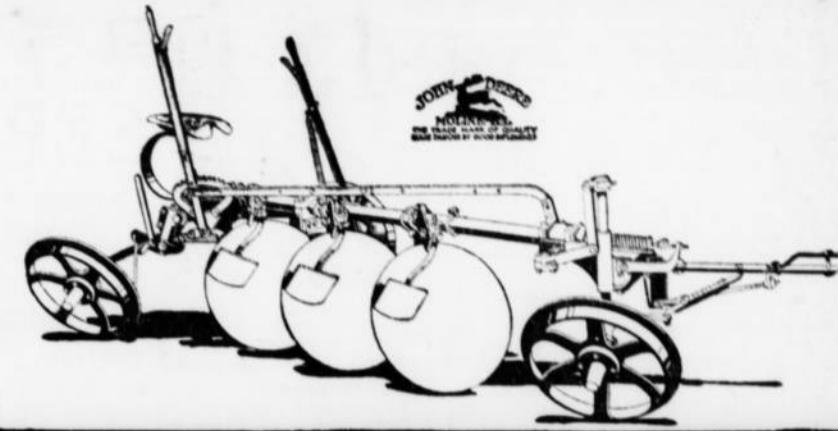
Q.—I ask you.

A.—You said you understood that.

Q.—I am asking is that correct or not?

A.—I have not heard of any. As a matter of fact that would be exactly contrary to law in the United States. The organized production of any commodity in the United States amongst these commodity co-operative associations tends to make them become monopolies; and if you were to tend to become a monopoly, and in addition reduce production, that would amount to making your price value depend on lessening production instead of merchandizing, and you would absolutely be broken under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. All your exemptions would cease. So there is not a co-operative in the United States which I am not only connected with or know of that does not expressly prohibit such a thing.

Q.—Now, then, if I understand you right, your idea would be to sell that crop only according to an orderly manner, that is, to sell a certain amount in



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You will appreciate, also, the simple hitch adjustments. Regardless of how many horses are used, from four abreast to any number strung out, you can adjust the hitch to secure the proper line of draft.

Unusual clearance—the frame is set above the discs, giving unusual clearance. In trashy work, this is a mighty important feature.

John Deere Disc Plows stand the severe strains of plowing in the most difficult Canadian soils. Frame, castings, axles, hitch, bearings, disc, etc., are unusually strong.

You will get real service and real satisfaction out of John Deere Disc Plows. John Deere Tractor Disc Plows can also be furnished. See your John Deere dealer.

Free illustrated folder tells all about these plows. Drop a card to John Deere Plow Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Booklet DC-610

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

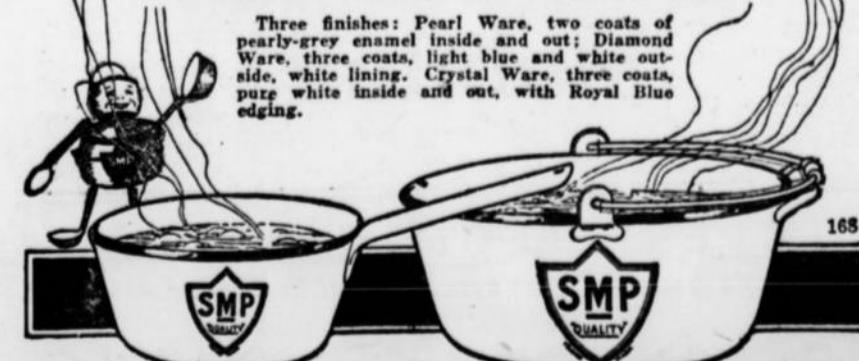
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Save money by using SMP Enamelled Ware cooking vessels. They use less fuel. To satisfy yourself try this convincing test in your kitchen. Take an SMP Enamelled Sauce Pan and one of equal size made of aluminum, tin or other metal. Into each pour two quarts of cold water. Place each sauce pan over the fire. The water in the SMP Enamelled Sauce Pan will be boiling merrily when the water in the other is just beginning to simmer. Save your money. Use

SMP Enamelled WARE

"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out; Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.



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Is a successful remedy for Joint-Ill, Blood Poison and Leakage of the Navel in colts, and a great Blood Purifier. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. "Jointine" should be kept on hand, as the disease is much harder to cure if not given in time. Put up in tablet form. Easy to give, given internally. Used by prominent breeders. Mailed to any country upon receipt of price. \$3.00 per box.

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THREE MAJOR SAVINGS which you accomplish when you put Gargoyle Mobiloil in your home garage

We have advised Mobil oil dealers all over the country to prepare to supply car owners with the larger cans and drums suitable for home garage use. Your local dealer will likely offer to supply your needs. It is to your best interest to keep a supply of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil on hand. It assures:

1. PROTECTION. By providing the correct grade of Mobil oil as specified on the Chart of Recommendations, you will substantially reduce your oil consumption and secure—lower fuel consumption, better compression, greater power, more freedom from carbon, fewer repairs, longer life.

2. UNIFORMITY. By having a supply of the correct oil you will avoid many of the troubles and repairs due to poor lubrication. You will obtain maximum satisfaction from the operation of your car and save making frequent stops along the road.

3. POWER AND ECONOMY. Maximum power and better engine performance will be secured by maintaining the oil in good condition. Drain and refill every 1,000 miles in summer and every 500 miles in winter. Do not flush with kerosene as a portion of it remains in the splash troughs or recesses and reduces the lubricating value of the new oil.

Replenish the oil supply as necessary to keep the reservoir between half full and "full." Do not overfill, as in many cars it would raise the oil level sufficiently to flood the engine, causing smoke and carbon.

Your dealer is ready to supply you with the grade of Mobil oil you should be using—and in any size container from

the 4-gallon can to the 15-gallon steel drum, and steel half-barrels and barrels with leak-proof faucets. If he has not already spoken to you about it—see him today and secure your season's supply of Mobil oil.



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada
MANUFACTURED BY
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Chart of Recommendations (Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

NAME OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS				
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Amer. La France (Mod. 19)	A	A	B	B	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
American Sta.	A	A	A	A	A
American Sta. (Mod. 19)	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
— (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A
Case	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	A	A	A	A
Checkers (Mod. FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A
— (Superior)	A	A	A	A	A
— (Mod. 490)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A
Coliba (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A
Davis	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A
Dorm. (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Federal (Mod. X-2)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A
Four Wheel Drive (FWD)	A	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Cont. Eng.)	B	B	B	B	B
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	A	A	A	A	A
Hanson Six	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
— (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A
International	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A
Knud	A	A	A	A	A
Lafayette	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A
Liberty	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A
Macar (1 1/2 ton L.T.)	A	A	A	A	A
— (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (2 1/2 & 3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (4 M3)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Mark	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont	A	A	A	A	A
Mason	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A
(Com.)	A	A	A	A	A
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin Buick (Can.)	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A
— (1 1/2 & 2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (2 1/2 & 3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (4 M3)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
National (Mod. 6-11)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
— (Mod. X-2)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A
Parkard Eight	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Pager (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Pennant Taxis (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
Perry Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A
Premier Taxicab	A	A	A	A	A
Premier Taxis	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	BB	BB	B	B
Ran	A	A	A	A	A
Republie (4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (2 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (Mod. 1919)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	A	A	A	A	A
Riley Royce	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A
Stevens Knight	B	A	B	B	B
Stephens Six	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N. Y.) (1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
— (Mod. TX & TX-2)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Vette (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A
Wesport (Mod. 490)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
White (Mod. U & 20)	A	A	A	A	A
— All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A
Willys Knight	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A
Yellow Cab	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C".
"CC" or Mobilfuselant as recommended by complete
Chart available at dealers.

TRACTOR LUBRICATION:

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our station and dealers.

September, and a certain amount in October, and a certain amount in November?

A.—According to commercial conditions, credits and transportation facilities.

Q.—You must remember here in Canada the transportation facilities are different after the first of December to what they are before the first of December. There is a rush to move, not to sell, but actually to move the crop, and it must be done before navigation closes on the lakes. That is for the European crop. After that there is a hold-up. Now then, unless that crop is sold it won't move, will it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where would it go?

A.—First of all, some of that crop could be stored in Europe.

Q.—Oh, I see.

A.—It could be stored by this pool in England, and there are facilities there for so doing.

Q.—We are told that the storage facilities in England are practically non-existing.

A.—I am told by exporters in Chicago that they are there; and there could be some arrangement under which this Canadian pool could store in England. If they are not sufficient they should be constructed, because storage at your ultimate use destination is wise storage.

Statistics Not Price Maker

Q.—If you were shipping overseas in such a way as you suggested, you know enough about the trade to know this, Mr. Sapiro, that it would be known? And if you had wheat stored East, at the eastern seaports, that would be known, of course?

A.—Exactly. As it is known today, where every bushel is anywhere in the world. But any assumption that statistical position determines price is not quite sound, because the average farmer in the fall may know that there is moving to the market much more than the market at that time should be reasonably expected to absorb. Yet he owes money; he has got to have some immediate cash; he has his crop on hand, and he must do something with it. So that he throws on that market, in a period of 80 to 90 days, about three-fourths of the entire crop, and overloads it in that period, and depresses what would be the normal basic price at that time. Now what we try to do is to stop the thing which depresses the normal basic price. We do not suggest any artificial means for creating an abnormal price, but we want to stop the artificial means which depresses the price below the normal basis during the fall. That is the point to bear in mind.

Q.—At the present time the farmer gets advances from the elevator company on his stored grain, to exactly the same extent, I gather, as he would from the pool. He does not need to organize a co-operative pool to prevent dumping.

A.—I say that the fact that the farmer has dumped all these years is more than sufficient warrant for the organizers of the pool to come and show him how to do it through joint action. We deal with facts as they are, and we know that he has not done it.

A Humorous Sally

Q.—Do you remember pointing out that without Saskatchewan the Manitoba and Alberta pools could not do very much?

A.—That is true.

Q.—So that is correct. If the Manitoba and Alberta pools without Saskatchewan cannot do very much, the Alberta pool cannot do very much in the way of controlling the flow, and in that way affecting the price?

A.—No. A baby cannot do a giant's work, but he can be a good baby.

At this point Mr. Pitblado read from an article by Dr. Taylor, of Stanford University, condemning Mr. Sapiro's idea of international co-operation between wheat pools.

Mr. Sapiro interposed with the following:

Local Hog Pool Under Way

Melfort Has the Distinction of Being First Community to Apply Pool Principles to Local Livestock Marketing Problems

MELFORT is to have a hog pool—a genuine co-operative, commodity marketing association embodying most of the fundamental principles of the so-called California internal pools.

Just a word about co-operation at Melfort by way of preface. There is in existence at this point one of the most active and successful co-operative trading associations in Saskatchewan, and that is equivalent to saying one of the best in Canada, for none of the other provincial governments, in the West at least, have so consistently, in season and out, supported local co-operation as the Saskatchewan government has through the marketing branch of its Department of Agriculture. According to the report of this branch, the Melfort Association sold some \$116,000 worth of farm



The premises of the Melfort Grain Growers' Association

This co-operative trading concern had the fourth largest turnover in farm supplies last year in the province of Saskatchewan.

supplies last year, as well as handling livestock valued at \$40,000. And in Robert McKay, the Melfort people seem to think they have a manager second to none.

Heretofore the co-operative livestock shipping business originating at this point has been handled in the way familiar to most Guide readers: cars made up of farmers' stock shipped at periodic intervals, expenses pro-rated and the balance divided among owners immediately at the close of the business. Each car load was a separate transaction. The livestock shipping business was not expected to furnish a profit to swell the trading profit of the association. If it did so it was only a trifling amount. There was no continuity about it. The business of the co-operative alternately rose as that method of marketing periodically demonstrated its superiority, and fell with every renewed effort on the part of the drover. Essentially it was a non-profit business conducted to get for the owners of the livestock the highest possible price for their animals.

A Good Livestock Centre

During 1923 the U.G.G. had one of its district agents at Melfort, his duty being to act in a sort of advisory capacity to livestock growers, to collect shipments and to promote co-operative shipping generally. For reasons which form no part of this story that arrangement was discontinued. But this district shipper had got the Melfort people into the way of having someone do the

actual work of assembling shipments. The co-operative handled five and a half loads of hogs and one and a half loads of cattle last month (March), and altogether the district sends 100 car loads of livestock each year to Winnipeg or Prince Albert. The present and prospective business of the co-operative is too big to depend on voluntary workers and the directors of the Grain Growers decided that McKay had enough to do looking after the business going over the counter. So they had to find a manager for the co-operative shipping business.

And that job didn't go begging. First offer came from the local drover, one of the most likeable chaps, but mark you, a drover! Strange, isn't it, the conversion which comes over drovers when the success of a co-operative becomes assured? His offer—a good one, too

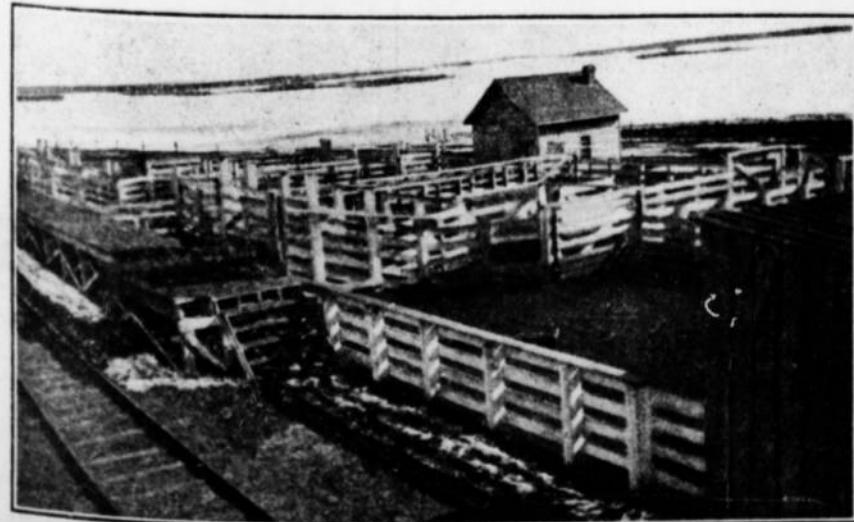
—was declined with thanks. The wheat pool was the chief topic of conversation in Melfort about this time. How far could the pooling system be applied to their livestock selling problem? That was the question that presented itself to the minds of Elmer Grant and a few of his associates. To pool cattle was clearly out of the question, because the central markets did not have a system of grading that lent itself to a satisfactory grouping of the animals which the co-operative would have to handle in a year's business. But the grading system for hogs put into force by the Dominion last year was just the thing.

Twelve Months Contract

A one-year contract was prepared and presented to the stock growers of the district. It will take at least fifty signatures to put this over, said the provisional directors. They got nearly two hundred. The local manager of the Bank of Commerce was a ready convert and provided the necessary line of credit—\$5,000 was what the directors asked for.

Contract holders undertake to deliver all their cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry intended for sale to the association. From time to time they must notify the association of the condition of stock being prepared for market. This advice enables the pool to fix convenient shipping days, upon notification of which contract holders must deliver their animals, penalties being provided for failure to comply.

Cattle and sheep are handled on the old co-operative shipping basis. The association deducts one cent per pound



The Stock Yards at Melfort

About one hundred loads of livestock each year originate at this point

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Stockholm

Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece. The purchaser of a Stockholm separator gets the best machine that money can buy and he can buy it on easy payment terms. The Stockholm has back of it the approval of over one million European farmers. Send coupon for full details of 30 day trial offer.

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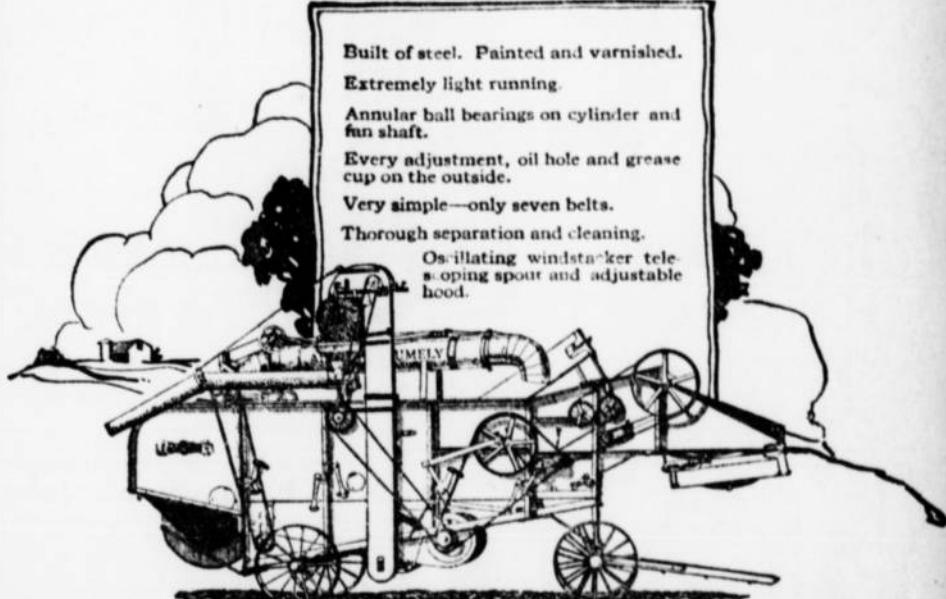
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THRESH when your grain is in the best condition—when the weather is just right. Waiting a single day often means a loss. Sell early if the market is right. Or thresh early and be ready to sell when you think the price is right. Have all the advantages on your side. You can do it this year by "threshing your own" with an

ADVANCE-RUMELY Steel Separator (2 PLOW TRACTOR SIZE)

This all-steel, "individual" separator is, first of all, a Rumely. Operates on the same time-tested principles that have made the Rumely Ideal Separator the pride of professional threshermen for years. At saving grain and cleaning grain it has no real rival.

The ideal size for a two-plow tractor. Light-running, handles easily, has unusual capacity for its size.

Some Important Features

Practically 100% steel construction. Heavy galvanized iron predominates. All metal parts painted and varnished for additional protection.

Fireproof construction, no warping no matter how long you leave it out of doors.

Very sturdy, and with reasonable care, will last a lifetime.

Every adjustment, oil hole and grease cup is on the outside. A simple lever raises or lowers concaves. Blast, sieves and even the chaffer are handled from the outside. That is why it is so easy for "inexperienced" threshermen to handle.

There are many features we cannot show here. Find out about them now. Write us for special catalog. Address Dept. M

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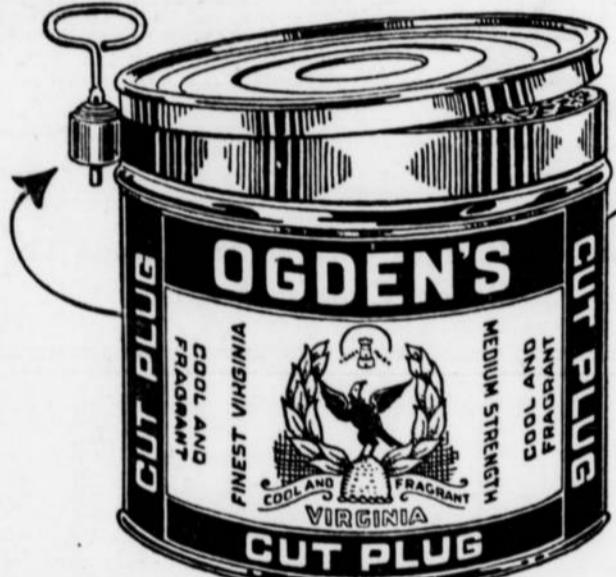
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Such as foundations, culverts, barn walls, silos, etc., can now be machine mixed at a saving of 75 per cent. in labor and 20 per cent. in cement, over that of hand-mixed concrete.

Thousands of Farmers own a Concrete Mixer, a real necessity on every farm where buildings are being erected or repaired.

THE LONDON IDEAL CONCRETE MIXER No. 3 is made to operate by hand-power with one man, or with Gasoline Engine. It pays for itself in ten days' use. Prices on request. Send for Pamphlet G.

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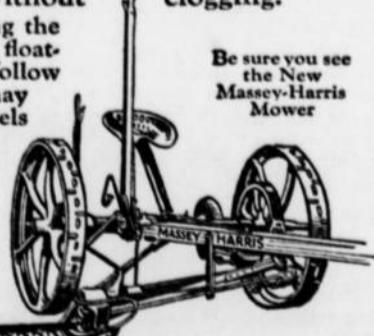
Light Draft, Sure-Cutting Mower

CUTS TOUGH GRASSES WITHOUT CLOGGING

The Massey-Harris Wide-Track Mower is a clean, powerful cutter that handles prairie wool and heavy, tough grasses without clogging.

Has adjustments for carrying the cutter bar heavy or light or floating—operator can set it to follow lay of land and get all the hay crop. High, broad-faced wheels and smooth working gears and cutting mechanism make it the lightest draft mower.

Be sure you see
the New
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from the Winnipeg price and payments are made as soon as advices come back from that market. It is interesting here to note that until the rise of the co-operative the drover charged a differential of two cents a pound under Winnipeg prices. Now he finds it possible to do as well or even better than the co-operative, but it is believed that even though he gives his services away he will not induce livestock men to break faith with the one force which keeps him in that philanthropic frame of mind. Besides, contract signers agree to a stiff penalty to be imposed upon them in case of default, \$100 maximum, for each case of delivery to selling agencies other than the pool.

Method of Marketing Hogs

Now as to hogs. When they are delivered the pool manager grades them, and an initial payment is made based on a percentage of the ruling Winnipeg price. Farmers who are not satisfied with the local grading may have their animals marked. The pool manager also marks all animals which he feels may grade higher than his judgment dictates. These marked pigs are reported on as soon as returns come back and any adjustments made necessary by differences between the Winnipeg grading and that of the local manager are made immediately.

This is the method of payment. The pool manager issues a receipt for the hogs as soon as they are brought in on shipping day, which is redeemable for cash or goods at the co-operative store.

Profits at the end of the year will be divided as second payments according to the standard pool plan which requires no amplification.

Already, as the result of the wide sign-up guaranteeing a considerable volume, the pool has been able to make an agreement with packers that could not have been obtained before organization.

The Melfort pool is so situated that it can ship from six railroad points. That admits of expansion. Our success will depend on volume, says Mr. Grant, and we are making every effort to extend our sign-up in the outlying districts trading into the town of Melfort. "We propose to do a lot of educational work so that the pool patrons will have the advantage of the latest information in producing the highest class of market animals, but perhaps that's looking into the future too far. For the present we are busy marketing hogs. And at the end of a year we feel confident that we will have proved that the pool method can be satisfactorily applied to the initial step in marketing livestock."

Sunlight for Growing Chicks

Doctors McCollum, Park and Shipley, of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Hess, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, have shown by extensive research work that sunlight is an effective curative and preventive agent of rickets. The sunlight which comes through window glass does not have the same curative effect as direct unfiltered sunlight, because most of the shorter rays are reflected or absorbed by the glass. The sunlight does not contain any vitamins but acts as an activator of the body cells, and especially influences calcium and phosphorus assimilation.

The good effects of getting chicks out on the ground as early as possible is especially due to the direct sunlight, common practice being to wait for bright sunny days before letting the early-hatched chicks out. One thing that is definitely established is that the light factor must be considered important in the management of young growing chicks.

Honey in South Alberta

According to a statement of W. H. Fairfield, of the experimental farm at Lethbridge, about four tons of honey were produced in the Lethbridge district last year. The apiary on the experimental farm averaged 200 lbs. a week.

This is the season for the man to rejoice who has a little tame pasture for early spring grazing.



Beats Out the Grain
Beats Down the Cost

Beating out the grain—a method old as the pyramids and the best today.

Red River Special

is the only separator which employs the beating principle. All others depend on the grain falling out of the straw and chaff by its own weight.

The Big Cylinder, traveling a mile a minute, throws chaff, straw and grain against the famous "Man Behind the Gun." Right here 90% of the grain is separated. The Beating Shakers complete the saving and all your grain goes into your bins—clean, ready for market.

A Red River Special saves enough more of time and grain to pay your thresh bills. Therefore be sure to contract with the custom thresher who owns a Red River Outfit.

The Red River Special Catalog is sent only to those who ask for it. Write for your copy; learn about the smaller outfit for home threshing.

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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Windstackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

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Ocean Livestock Rates

Cost of Transporting Cattle to Old Country Practically Shuts Canadian Producer Out of that Market—From Evidence of C. Rice-Jones, Before Imperial Shipping Committee

THE steamship rate from Canadian ports to ports on the West coast of England and Scotland is \$20; to ports on the East coast, \$25.

From the standpoint of the cattle industry, this rate is practically prohibitive and is having a most damaging effect on and hindering the development of the export cattle trade between Canada and Great Britain.

Prior to the war the average rate may be fairly stated as 30 shillings, or \$7.50 per head, although at times the rate was as low as 25 shillings. The present rate is 166 per cent. higher than the pre-war rate, and frankly, it would seem difficult to justify such a rate under present conditions.

We have no figures available on the increased cost in the operation of steamships as compared with before the war, but are of the opinion that their increased costs are at any rate no higher in proportion than those of the railroads. Statistics in the Canadian Year Book 1922-23, page 629, show that in 1913 the Canadian railroads had 178,652 employees, with a payroll of \$115,749,000. In 1922 the number of employees had decreased to 165,635, and the payroll increased to \$233,294,000. We will admit that this is a startling increase in the payroll, and might incidentally say that it would appear to be hard to justify, but the point is that even with this exorbitant increase in wages, the freight rate on cattle from Winnipeg to Montreal is 85¢ per hundred as compared with 60¢ before the war, an increase with the rail carriers of approximately 40% per cent. as compared with an increase in ocean freight of 166 per cent. It is a fact well known that the operating costs of steamship companies are much less comparatively than those of railway companies. The question of whether the rail rate is reasonable or not need not enter into the discussion of this question.

Figures compiled of the average costs involved in making numerous large shipments show that it costs approximately 3½¢ per lb. to land cattle from Winnipeg to points on the West coast of England and Scotland. This is summarized as follows, taking a 1,200-lb. steer as an example:

Inland Freight—

Winnipeg to Montreal, 1,200 lbs. at 85¢	\$10.20
Ocean Freight—	
Montreal to West coast of England or Scotland	20.00
Feed, inland and ocean	8.00
Labor, insurance, etc., inland and ocean	3.80
	\$42.00

All charges payable in Canadian funds.

Figuring the same movement on the basis of 1914 rates:

Winnipeg to Montreal, 1,200 lbs. at 60¢	\$7.26
Ocean—Montreal to England, average 30 shillings	7.30
Rail and ocean feed (estimate 20 per cent. less than 1923)	6.40
Labor—insurance (estimate 20 per cent. less than 1923)	3.04
	\$24.00

Note—Ocean charges payable in sterling.

These figures show that it costs approximately 75 per cent. more to market cattle on this route today than it did in 1914.

It will also be noted that the ocean charge on a 1,200-lb. steer is nearly double the rail rate from Winnipeg to Montreal. The mileage from Winnipeg to Montreal is 1,411 miles, for which the rail carrier obtains 85¢ per 100 lbs. The mileage from Montreal to Liverpool is 2,650 miles, for which the steamship company obtains \$1.66 2-3 per ewt., or in other words, the ocean rate is 96.7 per cent. higher than the rail rate, for a distance by water which is 88 per cent. greater. This would appear

to be extremely hard to justify when we consider that it is universally recognized that water transportation is much cheaper than rail.

In the relationship of the ocean rate to the rail rates prior to the war, the principle of the cheaper water rate per mile was apparently recognized. In 1914 the ocean rate on cattle from Montreal to Britain, 2,650 miles, was practically the same as the Winnipeg to Montreal rail rate, 1,411 miles. Today, the ocean rates are nearly double the rail rate.

We are told that package freight at the current rates produces much more revenue per square foot to the steamship companies. They do not, however, put package freight on the upper decks as they do cattle. In other words, most of the boats carry some of their cargo of cattle where they could carry very few other classes of goods, thereby securing additional cargo. The point is also made that feed for the cattle is carried free. A good deal of this is carried on the upper decks and hatchways, where they can in any case not carry many other classes of goods; in fact we wish to register a complaint with your Commission in regard to the question of feed.

Feed Exposed in Transit

Under the bill of lading, the steamship companies assume no responsibility whatever for the care of feed. To bring the matter clearly before you, we wish to refer to our experience with a recent shipment of cattle to Glasgow. The shipment consisted of 187 head. We placed on board for feeding purposes, 407 bales of hay, all of which, with the exception of 39 bales, were stored on the top of the hatch or amidship in front of the cattle. The vessel encountered a severe storm, with the result that when the seas broke over the ship, this feed, being fully exposed to the weather, was soaked through with sea-water. When the storm abated, there was little or no hay fit to use, and as a result, the cattle were on very limited hay rations, the hay soaked with sea-water being unfit for feed. The cattle landed at Glasgow in a deplorable condition, and there was a serious loss on the shipment. As stated, under the bill of lading the steamship companies assume no responsibility for the feed, in fact it would seem that they assume no responsibility for anything. For a one-sided, arbitrary document, we are of the opinion that the livestock bill of lading used by the steamship companies is an excellent example. The companies assume no risk whatever, carry at least part of the cargo of cattle in space that would often be vacant and still charge rates 166 per cent. higher than the pre-war rates.

Summing up, we submit that from the standpoint of the Canadian cattle producer, the present steamship rates are out of all reason. No doubt steamship companies have been having their difficulties the same as all other classes of business. At the same time, we would urge strongly that this whole question be considered from a broader aspect than immediate profits for steamship companies.

To my mind the question is inevitably bound up with the whole question of Empire trade. The basic industry of Canada is agriculture, and the volume of our Canadian import trade is, consequently, closely connected with the prosperity of agriculture, of which the livestock industry, although not at present the largest, will no doubt in the future be the most important branch. Much as we wish to see the development of Empire trade, we have to recognize the handicap resulting from the enormous distance between Western Canada and the British market. If Empire trade is to be developed, the handicap of the producers in this respect must be recognized, and no additional obstacles should be placed on the road leading to the British market. In placing this matter before you



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we have referred to what in our opinion is one of the chief difficulties facing the cattle producers of Western Canada, and which we believe must be remedied if we are to assist in the development of Empire trade.



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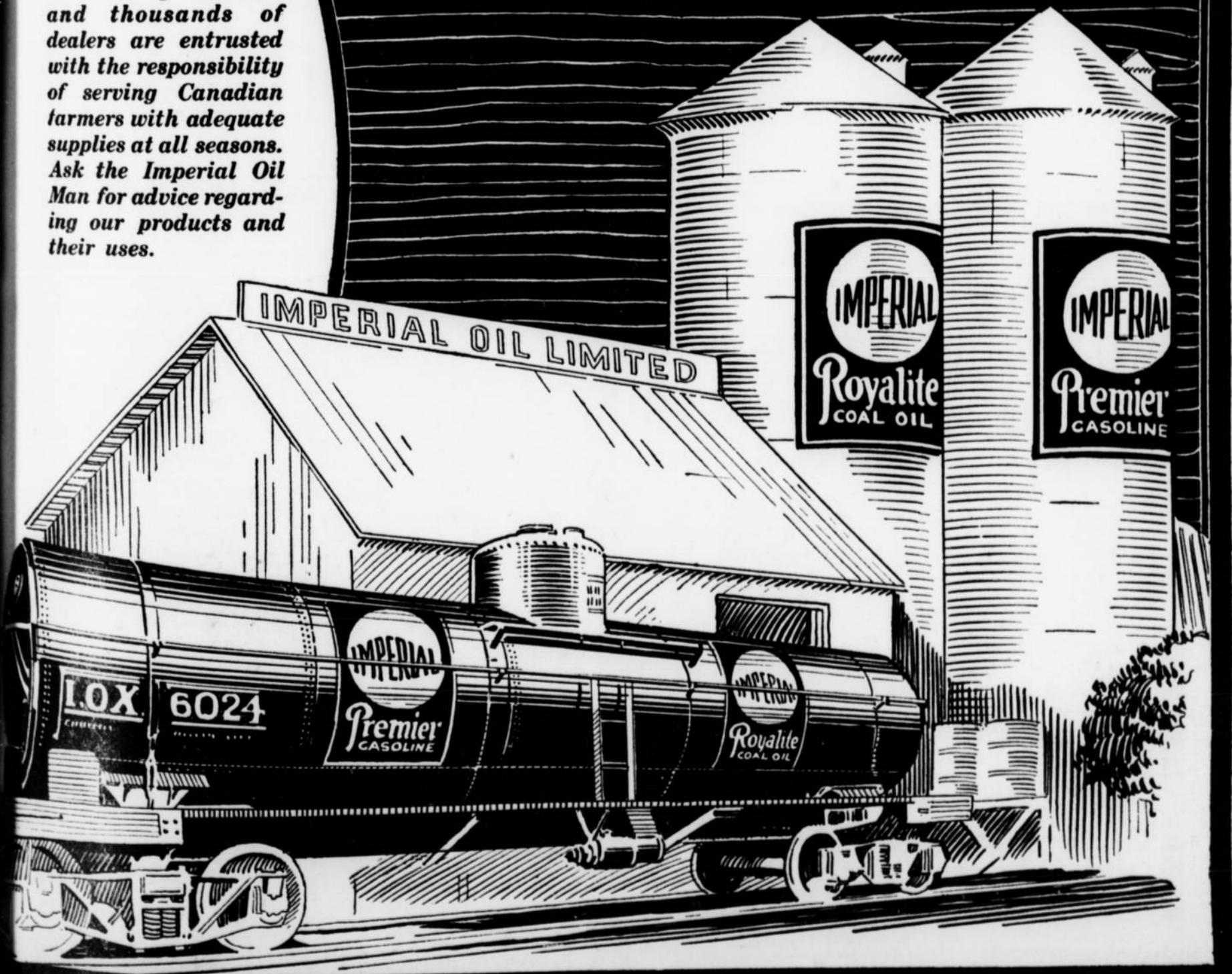


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Home Bank Enquiry

That an inspection of the Home Bank by independent auditors could have been made quietly without exposing the bank to a run, was positively stated by W. A. MacHaffie, former assistant to the president, before the Royal Commission investigating the affairs of the bank, at Ottawa, on April 26, and he declared also that in March, 1918, he had suggested the advisability of an investigation by the Canadian Bankers' Association. In making this suggestion to R. P. Gough, vice-president of the bank, he had mentioned that an independent investigation could be made quietly during the Easter holiday, and that no one in the bank need be aware of it. "Had Mr. Clarkson been asked to make an investigation he could have summoned Mr. Mason (the general manager) and myself to his office, and tested the accuracy of the bank's statements by having the documents brought," said Mr. MacHaffie.

Mr. MacHaffie was questioned first by W. T. Lee, and second by R. J. McLaughlin, both counsel for the depositors. Finally, he was examined by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., government counsel. He stated that he was convinced in 1917 that the bank would have to be taken over and he even went so far as to figure up its value to another institution. By this method he discovered that in the Toronto office alone there were accounts totalling \$5,507,000 which would not have been taken over at their face value by another bank. Other accounts in the Toronto office he valued at \$2,400,000.

Mr. MacHaffie was the author of a letter to Sir Thomas White, in August, 1918, in which he expressed strong criticism of certain of the bank's transactions, and charged violation of the Bank Act by the president and certain of the directors. This was written after he had left the bank. He explained that he had put the case before Sir Thomas out of a sense of public duty. "If the letter had had the effect which I thought it would have, of closing the bank's doors, I would have been a heavy loser," he said. He explained that the bank was in his debt and that he would not have been given a settlement if there had been a failure.

General Manager Incompetent

A letter written by Mr. MacHaffie to the western directors, on September 28, 1915, was read by Mr. Lee. In the letter Mr. MacHaffie reviewed the position of the Home Bank up to that time. The soundness of the general management had been in doubt since 1914, he said. The eastern directors had had confidence in Col. Mason, and objected to an investigation by the western directors. Later, he wrote, the eastern directors lost confidence in him. Col. Mason's incompetence had put the bank in a serious position. The general management being discredited, Mr. MacHaffie, as senior branch manager, undertook to advise the western directors to take legal advice, and place the situation before the minister of finance. Mr. MacHaffie told of his letter having been returned to him by James Fisher, counsel for the western directors, who said it was "too strong," and asked him to sign a more moderate one which he (Mr. Fisher) had prepared. This he declined to do, said Mr. MacHaffie. Later he wrote to Mr. Crerar, advising that after ascertaining the actual value of the bank's assets, the position of the institution should be explained to the minister of finance. The good offices of the minister should be sought in the establishment of an agreement with the Canadian Bankers' Association to take over the Home Bank at the expiration of two years unless substantial progress was made.

When his appointment as assistant to the president was made Mr. MacHaffie asked Mr. Haney to define his responsibilities and authority, but got no satisfaction. He then asked to be sent to Winnipeg, believing his services would be more valuable there. Mr. Haney declined to do this, and as a result Mr. MacHaffie ceased to attend the meetings of the board and



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Tree Fruit in the Dry Belt

By A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.

Fruit culture in this district is a little different from establishing an orchard in an apple-growing country. Our climate is very variable, often changing from warm to cold in a few hours. This change affects the young trees very much, and will at times cause their death. Dry and bare ground in the winter with hard frost will leave many fruit trees grafted on tender roots dead.



A heavily-laden apple seedling in Mr. Heyer's garden.

the following spring. For successful fruit growing on the prairie a fair understanding of climate and soil conditions is absolutely essential.

The prairie soil is hard and dry and requires thorough working and preparation before the planting is to be done. No after management will ever make up for neglect in preparation of the ground. Deep summerfallowing with plenty of cultivation a year or two ahead, is time well spent, and will do more towards a successful undertaking in this line of business than anything else, except obtaining hardy trees.

Trees to be planted on the prairie should be raised on the prairie. The hardest stock obtainable will some years be severely tested. Trees that are perfectly hardy seem to have a hard struggle the first three years, but after that they make good progress. Fruit trees for the prairie should be obtained from reliable parties, the best only will give satisfaction. Great care and judgment should be used in handling



One branch of a promising apple seedling in the garden of A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.

the nursery stock, while it is out of the ground, and at the time of planting.

Hints on Planting

Trim off the broken pieces of the root before planting. Prune the top back considerably, plant a little deeper than the tree stood before, spread the root out in a natural form. Do not put manure in contact with the root at the time of planting. Tramp the soil firm so the tree will not be moved by hard wind. Leave an inch or two of loose soil on the top to prevent baking.

Cultivate the surface regularly from the time of planting to August 1 each year—not later. Give the tree a chance to set the sap before the frost comes if it is to continue to live and grow the following year.

Our rainfall is limited. This can be balanced to some extent by giving a fair ground space to each tree, with clean cultivation after each rain and while the weeds are small. Apple trees

should be planted from 10 to 12 feet apart each way; plums 10 to 12 feet apart; gooseberries and currants five feet apart in the row, with rows six feet apart. Gooseberries should be planted so that they will be covered with snow in the winter and spring.

I have always obtained splendid results by placing a good forkful of straw on the top of the gooseberry bush after the ground is frozen hard in the last part of December. This helps to catch the snow and retard growth in the spring. Late spring frost will sometimes injure the early bloom of this tree, the result being a poor crop or none at all. This can always be prevented by holding the growth back in the spring.

If your garden trees are not doing as well as you expected this spring, take your manure fork and break up the soil, dig around the tree for some distance and work it down, and you will

be surprised at the result. Fruit trees on the prairie appreciate the assistance of a human hand and will repay you in many ways for your work.



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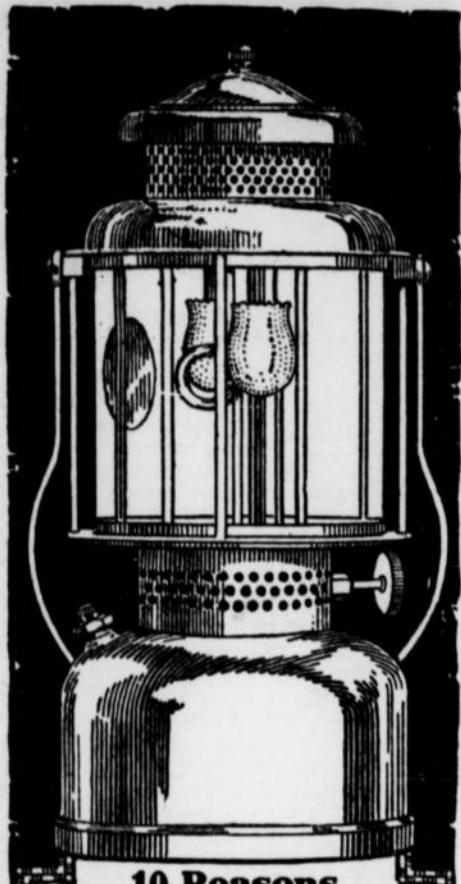
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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

Presentation to Mr. Pole

Presentation by the Beddington local to T. Pole, a long and enthusiastic U.F.A. worker, of a life membership, was an interesting feature of a concert and meeting held in the Beddington Hall recently. S. S. Sears, of the Central executive, and R. O. German, secretary of the wheat pool, gave interesting addresses on the subject of co-operative marketing, with especial reference to grain marketing. The membership of this local was increased from 20 to 40 in a recent drive. Co-operative purchase of fence posts, coal and twine has been found beneficial to the members and to the local as a whole. Some years ago this local purchased a building which they remodelled and use as a community hall.

Working for Community Good

The betterment of conditions in the lease country, and the general good of the community are the ideals set for itself by Del Bonita local, writes the secretary, G. H. Lightfoot. The meetings of the local are well attended and very successful, always concluding with a musical program and refreshments.

Discuss Wheat Pool By-Laws

A number of amendments to the wheat pool by-laws are suggested in resolutions passed by a meeting of the Islay Wheat Pool Association. They include redistribution of districts on a numerical basis, and sub-division of districts, annual meetings of subdivisions to receive nominations for delegates and discuss pool affairs. Other resolutions recommend the fixing of salaries and maximum allowances for expenses of delegates, trustees and employees of the pool, and suggest the adoption of a decimal system of weights, with a unit of 100 lbs.

Ninety Per Cent. Organized

Co-operative purchase of fence posts, formalin and other staple goods, has proved well worth while to Ardenville local. They have now about 90 per cent. of the farmers in their district in the local, and are working hard to achieve their 100 per cent. objective. They are deeply interested in co-operative marketing, and it is expected that all the wheat in the district will be marketed through the wheat pool this year.

Locals Amalgamated

Amalgamation of the Montcalm local and Owl's Eye local was effected recently. The officers of the combined locals are W. S. Parkinson and W. R. V. Jackson.

New Locals

T. A. Cox was in charge of the organization meeting of Quinte local, near Viking. Alf. Laeser and H. C. Bowles were elected as president and secretary.

An address by Frank Dougherty, director of the Coronation Provincial Constituency Association, in the Jewett schoolhouse, was followed by the organization of a new local, which was given the name of Jewett also. This local, which is near Loyalist, elected as officers, A. Hamilton and A. A. Wournell.

Reorganization took place recently of the Cheadle local, after an address by S. J. Ewing, of Irricana. John Kent was elected president and O. G. Craig, secretary.

Fairview local, organized near Bruce, in Victoria constituency, elected F. Doneaster and W. A. Welby as president and secretary, respectively.

John H. Wingfield, who presided over the organization meeting of Ferrybank local, was elected its first secretary, and Marcus Crandall, the president. This local is in the Ponoka district.

B. Rombrough and V. Emberton are the president and secretary of the new Gretna local, near Lougheed. Messrs. Mackenzie, of Lawn Hill, and Colvin, of Merna, assisted in the organization of this local.

Saskatchewan

Mr. Edwards Calls Economic Conference

As many of our members are aware, steps were taken recently by George F. Edwards, president of S.G.G.A., towards the calling of a conference to consider the present economic condition in Western Canada, and to devise means by which some relief may be afforded to those who are in financial difficulties. In order to ascertain their views on the matter, and an expression as to their willingness or otherwise to send representatives to such a conference, a letter was sent out by Mr. Edwards to various financial and business concerns, farmers' and labor organizations, the provincial government, the press and other bodies. The response was generally favorable to the holding of such a conference, and Mr. Edwards has now definitely arranged for the conference to take place in the Council Chamber, of the City Hall, Regina, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, May 13. The following statement has been issued by Mr. Edwards in connection with the conference, viz.:

"In arranging the economic conference which has been called together for May 13, in Regina, I wish to make it clear that I do so as a first step towards a better understanding between the various classes in Canada. The condition which the agricultural industry is in at the present time, and the consequent depression in all other lines of industry make it a particularly opportune time to have such a gathering, as the close relation of agricultural prosperity to that of other classes is, I believe, more fully recognized than ever before.

"It appears to me that more progress can be made towards a better social and economic position through the bringing about of a better understanding between the various classes than by creating class antagonism. There are men of good-will in other classes besides our own, and it is only by men of this kind getting together that better living conditions and greater happiness for the great mass of mankind can be brought about.

"The problem facing Canada is too big for any one class acting independently to solve, and consequently the sooner we frankly recognize our interdependence, the better for all concerned. I do not expect that any miracle will be accomplished, but I think that this gathering will have real value if we approach it in the right spirit."

Mr. Edwards is approaching the conference in an excellent spirit, and, whatever may be its outcome, he will be deserving of every credit for his serious effort to place not only agriculture, but every other interest in a more satisfactory and prosperous condition.

Information re Life Membership

During the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw, in January last, a payment of \$10 was made by a member of the association on account of life membership. A note of the payment, together with the necessary details, was made at the time, but in the bustle of the convention the paper disappeared, and though every effort has been made to locate it since that time the efforts have been without avail. Under the circumstances it has been impossible to put the transaction through.

If this should meet the eye of the person who made the payment, the organization department would be glad to receive a communication from him as early as possible, so that the matter can be satisfactorily completed.

Manitoba

The Buttrum U.F.M. held their annual oyster supper lately, which was followed by a program put on by local talent. Members of the U.F.M. and U.F.W. were admitted free, while non-members were charged 75¢, with the

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privilege of becoming members. This local has 150 members now, the largest membership of any local in the province.

The Justice debating team composed of Wesley Pentland and Harry Wood, representing the Brandon U.F.M., met the debaters from the Souris district, represented by Mr. Landreth and Mr. Bent, on the question: Resolved that the Return of the Natural Resources on the Basis Proposed by the Federal Government Would Be in the Best Interests of Manitoba. The judges decided in favor of the Justice team.

The Manitoba Co-operative Egg and Poultry Producers Association is the name given the association in the Souris district which was organized to promote better marketing conditions for eggs and poultry. Their headquarters will be in Winnipeg.

Three new U.F.M. locals and one new U.F.W.M. local have been organized within the last three weeks, namely: Aloua, Bethel, La Riviere and Binsarh.

A debate was held on April 25, in the Hazelridge Memorial Hall, between the Junior U.F.M. locals of Hazelridge and Sapton. The subject: Resolved that the Wheat Pool is of More Benefit to the Farmer than the Individual Selling of Grain, was argued by Peter Mack and Stanley Whillizes for the negative, against Gerald Habing and Aileen Munroe for the affirmative. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

The following activities occupied the St. Andrew's U.F.W.M., during the month of March: A meeting, March 4, at the home of Mrs. J. Pitts to discuss the report of the annual convention. A whist drive and dance was held in the U.F. Hall. The Hospital Aid met at the home of Mrs. Childerhouse to sew for the Selkirk Hospital. A bee in the U.F.M. Hall, on March 16, contributed to the work of the organization by the shelves and cupboards built by the men for the library and the general help of the ladies. Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, provincial vice-president of the U.F.W.M., gave an address on Legislation, dealing with laws affecting women and children. Talks were also given by Prof. Broderick, on Fruits of Manitoba, and Prof. Herner, on Poultry. On March 28, the St. Andrew's Hospital Aid sent the sum of \$20 to the Selkirk Hospital, to be applied to the use of the St. Andrew's ward.

The Saskatchewan Legislature

Continued from Page 8

threshing machine operator in Saskatchewan is exempted from carrying this card.

"Beginning this year the secretary of each municipality shall require the names and addresses of threshermen securing the above cards and shall make an annual report on a form approved by the minister, to be mailed to the field crops commissioner not later than December 31 each year.

Cost of Destroying Weeds

"Section 28 carries an important change. It reads:

"A certificate purporting to be signed by the treasurer, to the effect that an amount named therein has been expended during the year for the destruction of noxious weeds upon any area of land described therein, shall be prima facie evidence that the amount named has been so expended, but if the cost of the work exceeds \$25 per quarter-section, the owner shall be entitled to receive a statement of the work done with respect to such land, and a further statement, signed by the reeve, overseer or mayor, as the case may be, to the effect that he has personally inspected the property after the completion of the work and finds that the work has been satisfactorily done and the charge made, fair and just."

"This part of the act is new for this province and will probably represent the first trial in Canada where a number of municipalities and the government jointly co-operate and share the cost of a district representative to apply the provisions of The Noxious Weeds Act, and represent the duties of the field crops commissioner as it may apply, to the particular field.

"Subsection 2 of section 30 reads as follows:

Fordson



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Bigger crop yields for each hour of time employed and each dollar invested in equipment are possible on Fordson farms.

Dependable power for every farm task is supplied by the Fordson. That each farm operation shall be done in just the proper manner is brought about by implements especially built for use with the Fordson by those who have spent a life-time building farm equipment.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer

Fordson Power

On 12,000 Canadian farms today Fordson power assures that farm work will be done when it should be done. The tillage days of spring and equally hurried harvest days find Fordson power capable of lightening the load and assuring largest returns from the year's work. During the winter months a score of belt work operations add to the paying investment of the Fordson.

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When the first Fordsons were introduced Oliver plows were ready to work with them. For years Oliver had conducted experiments so that the perfect plow for the Fordson should be Oliver built.

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We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today—you even do not pay postage.

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Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

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 FASHION and comfort demand that feet fit snugly into the dainty pumps of today. There must be no hump to mar shapely feet—no racking torture to upset comfort. Bunions are unnecessary and dangerous. You can remove them quickly, harmlessly, pleasantly with the new, marvelous solvent, **Pedodyne**. Pedodyne stops pain almost instantly, banishes the disfiguring hump, and relieves the swollen burning sensation.

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At your druggist's or from us direct, at \$1.50 a bottle, upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Sole Proprietors and Distributors for Canada and the United States. Toronto, Canada. Cleveland, Ohio.

One-half of the salary and expenses of such representatives shall be borne by the department and the remainder shall be divided among the several municipalities concerned on the basis of their respective annual assessments.

Co-operative Associations

A consolidation of the Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations includes several minor amendments with trading powers made more definite and provisions of the act regarding capital and shares defined more clearly.

An amendment to the Crop Payments Act provides that from the sowing of the crop until delivery to or receipt by the lessor, vendor or mortgagee of his share, an undivided interest in the crop to the extent of the share agreed to be delivered shall vest in the lessor, vendor or mortgagee, and until delivery the lessees, purchaser or mortgagor shall hold that undivided interest in trust for the lessor, vendor or mortgagee. It is held that this amendment to the act will render liable to criminal prosecution a lessee, purchaser or mortgagor who converts to his own use the lessor's, vendor's or mortgagee's share of the crop. The provisions of the act do not extend to a lease, agreement of sale or mortgage, under which more than a one-half share of the crop is to pass to the lessor, vendor or mortgagee.

The provincial Egg Marketing Act was repealed on account of the Dominion government, during the past year, having issued regulations under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act providing for the marketing of eggs.

Diseases Among Bees

The growing importance of bee-keeping in Saskatchewan was recognized by an act for the protection and suppression of diseases among bees, the act providing for an annual registration of bee-keepers, with a declaration from such bee-keepers that they will not import into the province any bees on comb, brood combs, extracting combs, or any second-hand parts of equipment used in an apiary outside the province, unless accompanied by a certificate acceptable to the minister, showing the article imported to be free from disease.

The Stray Animals Act was amended to shorten the time required for advertising impounded or stray animals, in cases where the owner is not known, from 20 to 14 days.

The Game Laws

The daily bag limit for prairie chicken was increased from six to ten in the Consolidated Game Act. A close season for ruffed grouse, or partridge, has been declared. Where crops are being destroyed by ducks before the opening of the shooting season, the owner of the land may appoint a person authorized by him to shoot on his cropped land, if such appointment is satisfactory to the game commissioner. The use of poison for killing fur-bearing animals is prohibited, except with the consent of the minister of agriculture. A large number of bird dogs are brought into the southern part of the province each year for training, and provision for this has been made in the act. Persons maintaining wild animals in captivity for breeding purposes are given protection of such wild animals by an application of the Animals Protection Act, which also provides that the owners of domestic animals worried or injured by dogs have certain remedies against the owners of such dogs and certain protection in the matter of destroying such dogs.

Home Bank Enquiry

Continued from Page 16

seldom went to Mr. Haney except when sent for.

Mr. Lee: "Your relations with Mr. Haney were strained?"

Mr. MacHaffie: "Yes."

Mr. Lee: "What was the cause?"

Mr. MacHaffie: "My request to be sent back to Winnipeg. Under the Bank Act any officer commits a penal offence if he concurs in misleading statements, and I knew that Mr. Haney intended adding interest to the Frost account. I had done as much as I could to influence him against it." Mr. MacHaffie said he felt that sitting at the board would make him party to the action.

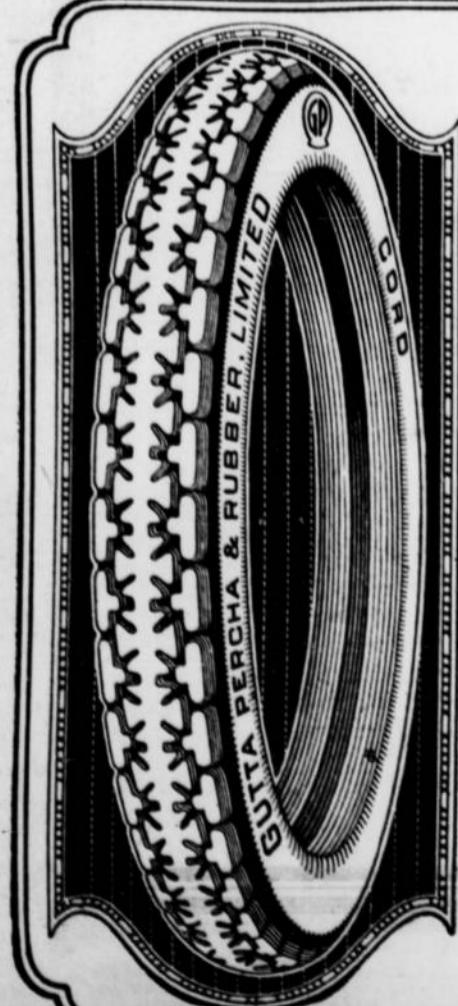
The Tires That Keep Young

They keep their youth and are very slow to show signs of age, wear or weakness. They have the right kind of tough and durable material put in them, and they are built strong from the inside layer to the outer tread.

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The Countrywoman

Cleaning up the House-Yard

WHEN winter removes her white blanket of snow the house-yard is apt to present an untidy appearance. Last year's rank growth of grass, perhaps was not cut in the late summer, and it is now matted and unkempt and will prevent the new green grass from getting a good start. Somehow or other since last autumn a number of useless and unsightly objects have become scattered over the yard. Odd bits of paper and cloth have blown about the place or wrapped themselves tenaciously around the wire fencing or piled in untidy heaps in corners. The fence itself may be a sorry sight, if it was not strong enough to stand the strain of winter snow-banks or perhaps was cut in case of emergencies during the winter, and posts and wire may be down in several places. There is nothing which quite so quickly gives a forlorn and forsaken appearance to farm buildings as a broken-down fence.

The stove wood which stood in neat orderly piles at the commencement of winter is now scattered over five times the area it ought to occupy, and the sawdust which has accumulated from the winter's sawing, and the chips and bark from the winter's chopping add to the general disorder. Odd bits of cordwood and bits of lumber have strayed from their proper places, and possibly old cans and boxes have been thrown into heaps waiting an opportunity of properly disposing of them when the warm weather arrives.

One of the happiest days of the year, in childhood, was the day when the whole family had a general clean-up of the house-yard. Mother and children usually planned it and carried it through, but father was ready to help when he could spare a few minutes from the rush of spring work or was needed to do some of the heavier lifting. A bright sunny day was usually chosen when everyone was just in the humor of being out-of-doors, a day when the odor of freshly-turned or freshly-raked earth was good to the nostrils, and when the handling of a rake, hoe, spade or fork was a pleasure. Reflection impresses us, now, with the fact that a great amount of credit, for the spirit in which the work was done and for what was accomplished, is due to the presiding genius of that day. Mother worked side-by-side with children and by a little skilful planning set various competitions going, and by judicious praise for work well and quickly done kept any member who was tempted to shirk, ashamed to do so. The whole affair was something of a spring holiday and something of a game. There was competition between the children as to which would have his or her section of the yard the cleanest, and there was a race to see who could pile the largest and neatest pile of wood in the shortest time. There was striving for the honor of being the best user of the rake.

Mother and girls marked out beds and borders for flowers where seeds would be planted later. Oldest brother burned off patches of old long grass. Father marked spots where he would plant new trees. The youngest members of the family saw to it that the wood was piled in such a way that they might use the piles for walls of a playhouse. Everyone had an interest in seeing that that annual clean-up was well done.

When the job was finished there was a lunch ready, and no other lunch ever tasted quite so good as that one eaten after an afternoon or morning's strenuous exercise in the fresh spring air. In the early evening biggest sister made taffy to celebrate the day properly, and parents and children surveyed the results of their day's work with pride. Woe betide any one who allowed disorder to make its first advances into that yard! What the little family community had taken pride in establishing the whole family community would endeavor to preserve. There was little need for rules governing the care of yard, at least until summer was well

advanced and spring's enthusiasm was almost forgotten.

Yes, it is well worth the effort to make the annual spring clean-up a family affair!

Is a Mother Best Judge?

Magistrate Brown, of Saskatoon, has been drawn into a discussion which promises to prove most interesting. From news reports it appears that he objected to children committing minor offences being classified and recorded as juvenile delinquents. His words to the effect that it was ridiculous for a woman who had not been a mother herself to tell mothers how to bring up children, has started the discussion. At first social workers were inclined to think that Magistrate Brown was objecting to women juvenile judges, but he quickly cleared this misunderstanding, by an open letter to the Saskatoon Star, in which he made it plain that there was nothing of a personal attack on Saskatchewan's one juvenile court judge or upon other juvenile court judges.

In his own words Magistrate Brown explains: "I stated that in my opinion, no person other than a good mother could have the natural insight into the training of children, and not even a juvenile court judge can understand the moods and characteristics of children, not even myself, although a father and a juvenile court judge, as a good mother can understand them, and that in my opinion the best juvenile court judge would be a mother of children."

After explaining other matters, Magistrate Brown comes back to the same topic in his letter and says: "Children of both sexes naturally look to mother as the one best friend. It is one thing to endeavor to assist babies and boys and girls under the 'teen age, but it is another matter entirely when dealing with girls of the 'teen age, the most serious and trying years of their young lives to both the child and the mother. Girls who are on the downward path, but yet just children, possibly in bodily and mental distress through disease or other unfortunate causes; who can say that any person other than a mother is competent and capable of understanding their wretched condition, and of securing their confidence and discussing with them the delicate situation as to the causes, etc., of their distress. Surely no man can succeed nor understand.

"Furthermore, I venture my opinion, that no woman who has not realized the highest ideal of motherhood, the greatest God-given power of her life, and constant anxiety of children can fully appreciate or understand the meaning of life. I only wish we could obtain the opinion of mothers upon this question, as I feel confident that both you and I might learn a great deal from them."

We are quite certain from this letter that Magistrate Brown is convinced of the need of having women as juvenile court judges. We are glad of that because there are some people in influential positions who have not got that far in their thinking. There is a real and an important place for the woman judge just as there is a real and important place for the man judge. The mistake we have made in the past was to think that judges of one sex could deal wisely and effectually with all cases concerning boys and girls, men and women.

We can't go all the way with Magistrate Brown, and agree that only the woman who has been a mother can understand children. And when we are discussing juvenile court judges, we take it to mean that only a woman who has been a mother is a proper judge of the moral conduct of children. We have known of some wonderfully successful juvenile court judges who are men—Judge Mott, for instance, who has won almost world-wide fame for his success at winning confidences of delinquent children, and for his success in getting them started on better and safer paths in life. We could grant that the "best" judge might be a mother provided that she has training

and experience in social work, was deeply versed in child psychology, understood the influence of environment and inherited tendencies in child life.

When a child is dangerously ill, a mother does not hesitate to call in the trained nurse and ask for advice and assistance. She is not satisfied that her own love and her knowledge of the child's physical characteristics are sufficient. She wants expert advice and she gets it. When a mother wants her child taught she sends it to the day school teacher or the music teacher, who has been trained to do that kind of teaching. She is so wrapped up in the "constant anxiety" of caring for her children and her home, that she knows she cannot keep up with modern methods of education and teach her child at home.

All women who are mothers do not necessarily possess the real mother spirit and simply because a woman is not a mother does not mean that she does not possess it. There are some intelligent unselfish, unmarried women who love and understand children just as there are some indifferent selfish parents who make no effort to understand their children, and who are not especially concerned with their welfare until they get into some kind of trouble. There are thousands upon thousands of mothers and fathers who do understand their children, and who help to guide them safely and wisely through life. But if there were no failures among parents there would be no need for juvenile courts and judges.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the trained social worker who works with boys and girls, who do not find their home training sufficient to keep them from breaking legal and moral laws. Those workers spend a great amount of time and study in preparation for their work. Their advice is something parents can take seriously. We are as much in need of expert advice from them for children as we are for expert advice on how to feed children, how to teach them, or how to take care of them when they become ill. The unmarried man or woman, should not be ruled out in this one instance.

But as Magistrate Brown says: it would be most interesting to have the opinions of mothers on this matter.

Water Inside and Out

Nothing in the wide world is so indispensable to human life as water. Even food is of lesser importance, for a person can live for some time on water alone, but deprived of this precious liquid he cannot exist for long. The reason is that two-thirds of body solids and four-fifths of the blood are water, so it is plain that the system cannot operate without such an important food. Even teeth and bone have a high percentage of water. This essential liquid carries nutriment to all parts of the body, gives firmness to tissues and helps to remove wastes, so it is easy to understand why starvation and death result when a person is deprived of water.

It is impossible to estimate how much everyone needs each day because of difference in size, occupation and weather but an average amount is about four pints or eight cups, of which one-fourth is usually derived from food eaten. It is very likely that most people do not take nearly enough liquid during the day, probably because they do not rate it highly enough. Cold water in hot weather helps to absorb some of the body heat, and so creates a comfortable feeling, but it is doubtful whether ice-water is very good for the teeth or stomach. Hot or warm water is particularly valuable for stimulating the digestive system, but should never be taken at too high a temperature, because the tongue can stand greater heat than the delicate lining of the stomach. A glassful first thing in the morning is excellent for the digestion. If not palatable as it is, the addition of milk is often an improvement. In estimating the amount of liquid taken during a day it is well to remember



Colonial Design

Let the DURO Duchess Tea Pot grace your table.

Ask your dealer to show you this member of the DURO family. You will be delighted with its attractive design and high finish.

Welded spout—ebonized handle

Made in Canada

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The Dependable line moderately priced

Insure the purity of your home baking by using,

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Buy a can from your grocer.

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MUSIC LESSONS FREE



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IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2¢ per day for music and postage used. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO



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Send your name and address today and get just 25 packages of our Wonderful New "Quick Healing Gours Plaster, and 20 of the New Delightful "Dewkist Bouquet" Perfume—bo it at only 10¢ a package. You won't miss sale anywhere with two lines to sell. Many take a package of each.

Return our \$2.50 when you've sold them and we will send the mitt and ball all charges paid and the glove and shoes to share yours too if you will just show your prizes to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our grand rewards as you did. Address: 2M GOODWYNNE CO. LTD., Dept. A 26 Toronto, Can.

NICKY AND THE ANGRY HORNETS

In the little brook, fat, shiny sunfish darted to and fro, and big, hungry perch kept nosing the long, wiggly worm that was fastened on the sharp-pointed hook at the end of Nicky Nutt's line. Nicky Nutt was happy. It was Saturday, there was no school and Nicky was quite sure that before nightfall he would have a fine string of fish. Tiny was with Nicky. It was so warm and pleasant that almost before Tiny knew it he was sound asleep. A bumblebee buzzed about looking for honey. Back and forth he flew, and as he passed over Tiny's upturned trunk he heard a funny buzzing noise that sounded for all the world like a big family of busy bees inviting him inside for a chat. So the busy bumble bee decided to go inside. And he did—and as he did he buzzed, and buzzed, and buzzed. Nicky turned around and saw Tiny sleeping. Nicky heard the buzzing of the bee and thought Tiny was snoring, and he was quite sure that all of the fish would be frightened away. Nicky was very angry. Then Tiny woke up. At the first he didn't know what to think but he was quite sure that tickly, buzzy bee had no business in his trunk, and with a great puff he blew it away. The bee landed with his little hot tail on the very end of Nicky's nose. Then Nicky flew into a rage. He took his pole in both hands and was going to punish Tiny very severely. As the big, long pole came over it struck a big nest of hornets, and almost before Nicky knew it all the hornets came outside to see what had happened. Tiny knew that the hornets were very apt to be unreasonable and decided to leave. Nicky knew that it would do no good to argue with the nasty-tempered hornets and he caught hold of Tiny's tail and away they went. Never before had Tiny run so fast, but always the hornets were just behind, and Nicky kept urging Tiny on. And what a noise they made! As they rushed through the village, the old Grandpa Doo Dad jumped over the high board fence. Finally, Tiny left the hornets far behind, but Nicky had no fishes for his supper.

Boys' and Girls' Excelsior Club Re-organizes

\$100.00

In Prizes

\$100.00

There is still time for boys and girls between 10 and 16 years (inclusive) to join the Excelsior Club—the more the merrier. Write to the secretary without delay, stating what project you want to undertake for the 1924 season. Give a few details about how you are going to finance the project, where you intend to get stock or supplies, and any other items you think will be of interest. Be sure to ask your parents' advice. Have your letter signed by parent, guardian, or teacher, and mail it to the secretary right away.

Here are a few of the projects you can take up: Livestock, poultry, bees, gardens, seed grain, canning, baking, sewing, wild flowers, butterflies, or birds' eggs. You can think of several others.

Try to get your chums interested in the club so that there will be lots of other members in your district. A certificate of membership is mailed to you as soon as your letter is received.

Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

that milk, soup, tea, coffee and cocoa are largely water.

Externally, water is absolutely necessary. The body throws off considerable waste material through the network of pores that covers the skin and unless these minute holes are kept clear, serious clogging results. Moreover when washing is not performed with frequency an unpleasant odor is given off. For people engaged in sedentary occupations frequent ablutions are necessary, but for those doing hard muscular work they are far more essential.

Despite the fact that the body cannot operate without water and that a person in order to be a decent member of society must use a liberal amount externally, there are hundreds of farms in the West where water is the scarcest commodity. Lots of people in taking up land never gave a thought either to the possibility of securing an adequate water supply, or to the question of its purity. While life is impossible without water it is also endangered when the source of supply is polluted.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Face Broke Out In Pimples. Were Disfiguring. Extremely Sore.

"My face broke out in a mass of pimples that were very annoying as well as disfiguring. The pimples were small, hard, red lumps at first, but increased in size and came to a head. The pimples were extremely sore and tender, and I was very much discouraged.

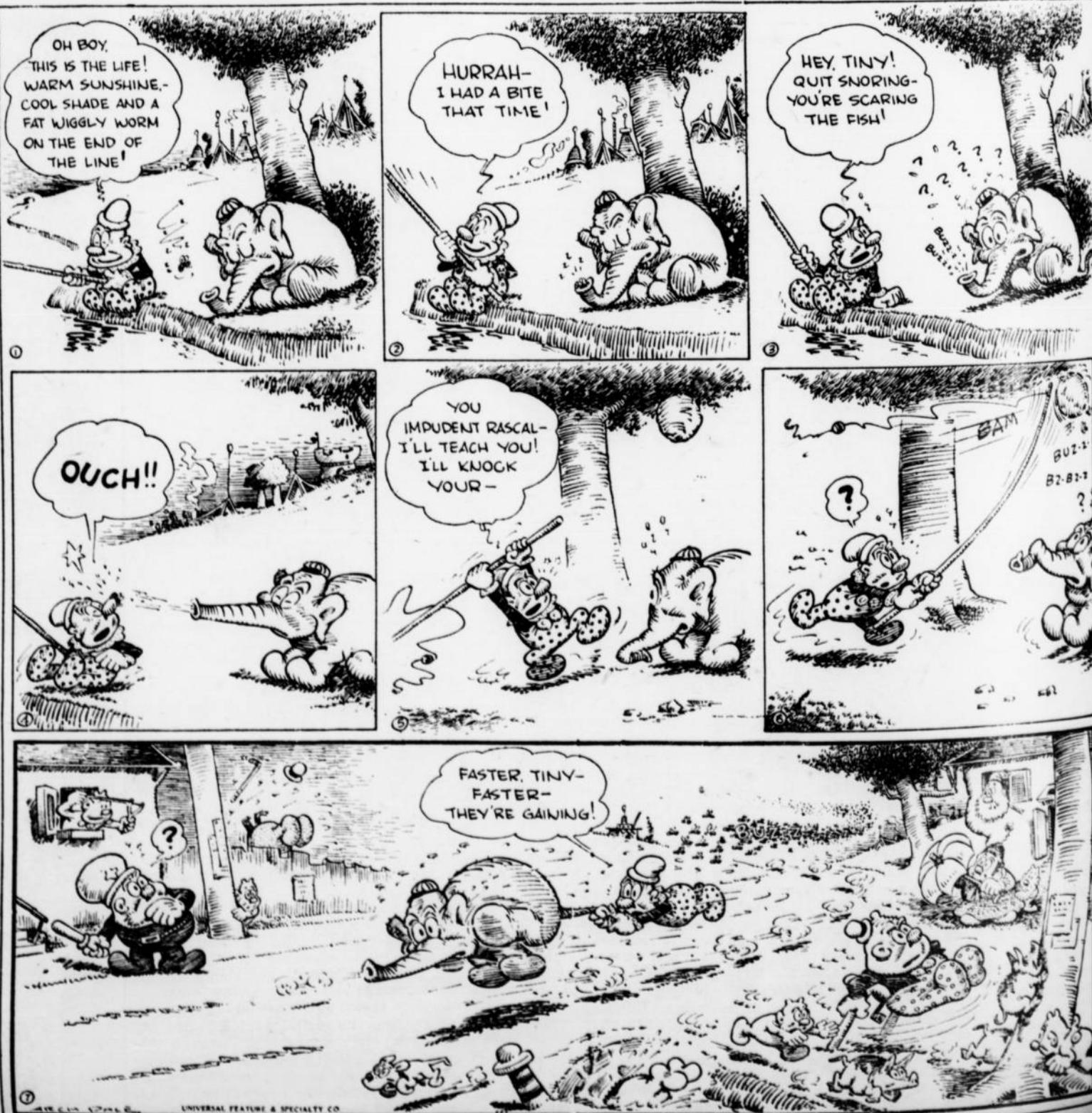
"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap, together with the Cuticura Ointment, I was healed." (Signed) Miss Alberta Moore, Salt Springs Sta., Nova Scotia.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are excellent.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

First Maid—"How did you like working for that college professor?"

Second Maid—"Aw, it was a rotten job. He was all the time quarrelling with his wife, and they kept me busy running between the keyhole and the dictionary."



Sapiro Gives Evidence

Continued from Page 10

wholly fit for presentation before this Commission. I favor that counsel should proceed as he is doing, but I don't want to get the impression among the people of this province that any arguments made against world pool are necessary arguments to be applied against the advisability of their Manitoba, or Saskatchewan, or Canadian wheat pool. *

Q.—You say that the growers are not going to dictate prices? I am going to read from your Saskatoon speech.

A.—I would love to see them dictate prices. Don't misunderstand me. But it will take a lot of control to enable them to do it, and when they do it I would expect them to dictate fair prices, so that neither consumer nor any other point in the trade will be stuck, or unfairly treated.

Over-production

Q.—How are you going to prevent increased production?

A.—In the first place, you have had perfectly enormous increased production without a spur of such unusually good prices. In the second place, I am dealing with a state of facts as they are. The farmer is not making any money; he is having his hardships and is trying to create a system under which he may make something. If by making money he still undergoes other hazards, I would rather than him face the hazards of prosperity than the hazards of poverty. If he has a little money to fight with, he may be able to achieve something. Now, as to the increased production: in the first place, it is possible that increased production would follow a very much higher price level on wheat. It did that in the United States. It is also possible that the consumption of wheat can be increased and can be increased materially. At a conference held in Chicago it was assumed that under proper advertisement and proper conditions they ought to be able to increase the use of wheat products in the United States by 200,000,000 bushels a year. . . . Secondly, if you do get this increased production, there is nothing in the so-called idea of a crop pool which would prevent carry-over, and wheat can be carried over from season to season and meet the times when you do not get completely normal production. Thus far, every bushel of wheat in the world has been eaten at some time. Now, if over-production followed over-production, then the method of handling would be as follows: to form within your association two separate contracts; to take the normal acreage of each man and say this is your normal production of wheat, or your normal acreage. That will be put in the primary pool. Any wheat which you deliver above that, and you may deliver just as much as you wish, will be put in a secondary pool. Then, in that way, you will sell your primary pool first at whatever the market should warrant. Your second pool you would simply have to dump or carry from time to time, and give them long value, instead of sell-

ing value. That, automatically, would discourage over-planting.

Q.—You cannot prevent increased production, that is the answer?

A.—I have told you the only method we know.

Retracts a Statement

Q.—Now, one more point I want to ask: You have been good enough to say in some of your speeches that the Alberta farmer who is in the pool is going to get 8¢ a bushel more this year than those not in the pool. Where did you get that information from?

A.—I think you might as well get that accurate. I was advised at North Battleford, by two men, that they had received already 7¢ or 8¢ a bushel more than men who were outside of their pool.

Q.—You stated in this answer that its members will receive 8¢ a bushel on the average more than non-members?

A.—If I stated that, it is wrong, and the statement should be that at North Battleford I was advised by several members of the Alberta pool—

Q.—Two members, you said.

A.—There were several there and two spoke, that they had, individually, received 7¢ and 8¢ a bushel already more than other men delivering in Edmonton. They did not at that time explain about the wagon loads. Mr. Brouillet later explained that to me, and I thereupon made the statement in public, first, I think at Carman, in Manitoba. At that meeting when we were discussing it, it was then brought out it was wagon-load wheat, and it might not be the full average. If I made that statement in Winnipeg as to full average, I was wrong. *

Q.—And how much wheat did this man speak to you about?

A.—I did not enquire.

Q.—It was less than a car load, apparently?

A.—I don't know how much. I was not particularly interested and am not now in the results of any pool until its full pool year is finished.

Q.—Quite so. But you have been quoted in the country as having stated that and you are considered an authority.

A.—Where I make a blunder I do not hesitate to acknowledge it and in this case I was wrongly advised, and, therefore, gave spread to a wrong statement.

Mr. Woods then called Mr. Sapiro's attention to the fact that all the probing of the Commission to discover evidence of price manipulation in the Grain Exchange had brought no result. What were the foundations for his charges along this line? Mr. Sapiro stated that he had never alleged deliberate attempts to manipulate, but the very fact that the Exchange permitted trading in futures, the very fact that paper was bought and sold representing 15 times the actual wheat changing hands, indicated that the market was manipulated.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

Budget Debate

The budget debate during the week was notable particularly for the utterances of Messrs. Marler, Forke and McMaster. Mr. Marler, speaking from the Liberal side, roundly condemned the proposals of Hon. J. A. Robb, and declared his intention of voting against the bill. He gave no indication, however, that he proposed to cross the floor and take his seat where he really belongs. Mr. McMaster commended the bill, but gave no indication that he intended to wander back to his old seat. Mr. Forke opposed the Woodsworth amendment as being inopportune, and declared that he would vote against it; the majority of the Progressives will do the same. The Progressive leader, however, served notice upon the government that any action upon the part of the ministry toward counter-acting the benefits which might be derived from the tariff reduction by means of increased valuations for customs purposes or by the invocation of the dumping laws in amended form, would be strenuously opposed. As a matter of fact very many Progressive members are prepared to oppose the main budget motion itself unless assurance is given

Buying light, flimsy tanks, is false economy, when you can now get the famous "MAX" Stock Tanks and House Tanks, sturdily made of heavy galvanized Keystone Copper Steel—more value—for no more money.

It will pay you to ask your dealer about this—or write us.

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gary, Edmonton, Vancouver,
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GREEN TEA H461**If you enjoy green tea you will be satisfied with no other blend. — Try it today.****Real Protection**

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House Paint

**Perfect Appearance
Lasting Quality**

This is the time to paint.

**Paint protects your property,
enhances its value, prevents
depreciation and does more to
keep down repair bills than
anything else in the world.**

The paintmakers of Western Canada since
eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. LTD.
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON

Stephens' Dealers Everywhere

by the government that such methods will not be resorted to.

Alberta Cattle for Japan

For the purpose of testing out the possibilities of the market for Alberta livestock in Japan, a shipment of 28 steers and cows, and two horses was made this week from Edmonton. The shipment is being made under the personal direction of H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, who will accompany it to Japan, and while there will investigate the possibilities for a market for various classes of Alberta products. The cattle shipment is made

up of 14 head each of steers and cows, weighing from 1,200 to 1,450 pounds each, and made up of selections of Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus chiefly. Most of the cattle were bought on the Edmonton stock yards, while three head were fed at Olds Agricultural School, and five at Athabasca Demonstration Farm. One grade Clydesdale mare, and one grade Pereheron mare, are also in the shipment. The trial shipment is made as a result of arrangements made by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, through Edgar Nobles, formerly of Edmonton, now representing several Alberta firms in Japan.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

1924 BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS AND complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. It's free. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED—IRON GREY MARE: HAS RUN with my herd all winter. L. H. Wensley, Wiseton, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE PERCHERON stallion, Talbot (5197), Class BB special, for Percheron stallion equal in value. M. V. Hampton, Parkbeg, Sask.

HORSES WANTED—WILL TRADE 160 ACRES good timber land in Oregon for good horses. Has about two million feet merchantable timber. Cheap at \$20. Box 1306, Saskatoon.

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, nine years, weight 2,100, for sale or trade for black Percheron as good. Jesse Bowker, Vera, Sask.

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR to seven years old. Price right. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Alta.

CATTLE—Various

IMPORTED GUERNSEY BULL, BACKED BY records of 500 to 1,000 pounds of butter-fat year. Pedigree and papers furnished. W. C. & J. S. Fleming, Millicent, Alta.

GOOD RANGE FOR NUMBER CATTLE. Write for particulars. Rocky Mountain House, Alta. Box 277.

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, GOOD individuals, 15 months, roan, mother heavy milker, \$100; nine months, roan, dam imported by Hon. Duncan Marshall, \$125; 11 months, white, \$75. W. C. & J. S. Fleming, Millicent, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marenthal, Sask.

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, yearling. A good one. Fit for service. Crated for express, \$75. Also some unrelated heifers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

SELLING—FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls, two years old, from Scotland's Fancy. 127073, by Fancy Lord. Herd fully accredited. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man.

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS FOR THE WEST 
They're big, strong, able to do considerable roughing. High milkers, big veal calves. Free booklets.
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE Holsteins. Our herd of more than 350 head is increasing rapidly. Is healthy and tuberculin tested. Cows and heifers in calf to our richly-bred herd bulls. Also sons and daughters of the above bulls. Prices according to quality, and ranging from \$50 to \$500 per head. Cash. Hays & Co., Ltd., Carstairs, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, yearling bull, \$75; four-year bull, \$100. Also few females. H. Chrysler, Yorkton, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years, quiet, right in every way. J. D. Sutherland, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BREEDING stock, all ages, best breeding. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, tuberculin tested. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta.

Ayrshires

12 AYRSHIRE GRADE COWS, ALSO HERD sire from R.O.P. stock. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

SWINE—Various

Hampshires

OFFERING PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, 1st April farrow, from old sows, \$12 each at ten weeks; also old sow to farrow early July, and year-old boar; papers free. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—TWO SPLENDID boars offered. Order April or May weanlings now. \$10 each. \$25 three. Delivered with pedigrees. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask.

SELLING—CHOICE HAMPSHIRE AND Yorkshires, ten weeks, \$10. papers included. John Olsen, Okla, Alta.

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND early April litters, by prize-winning imported boar; dam winner of four first prizes, championship and challenge cup, 1922. Tops. \$25; good ones, \$20; at eight to ten weeks. No runts sold. Others, by grandson of imported boar, sire of selects. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask.

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, MARCH AND April, eight weeks, with pedigrees, either sex. Dams sired by grand diploma boar, Brandon, Fair. Weanlings sired by Oaklodge Famous, from Brethours, Ontario. A few matured sows, with pedigrees for sale. R. S. Crabb, Fertility, Alta.

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS, \$10 each, either sex: two sows and boar, not akin, \$30, including crate and pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forest Home Farm, Berton, Man.

YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, \$20; February farrow, \$12; March, \$10, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. Dennis Bros., Parkman, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

YORKSHIRES OF BREEDING AND QUALITY. Sire, Edmonton champion, 1923. Won all first prizes for bacon hogs at Edmonton spring show, 1924. Write Denis Hunter, Strathcona, Alta.

THE ATWATER SWINE CLUB HAVE FOR SALE young stock by Crichton Knight, imported Yorkshire boar, bred by the Crichton Royal Institution Farm, Dumfries, Scotland. Wm. Russell, Secy., Atwater, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES — SPALDING Signal, imported from Great Britain. First prize boar, Saskatoon and Regina, is the sire of some choice March pigs I have for sale. J. L. O. de la Hey, Box 15, Tuxford, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES — FARROWED March 12th, from select matured sows, eight weeks, \$11, including papers. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, LONG bacon type bred gilts, \$30, eight weeks old, either sex, \$10, with papers. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Saskatchewan.

REGISTERED IMPROVED BACON TYPE Yorkshires, born March 10th, sire, Oak Lodge Masterpiece; crated, \$13, papers included. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES — SOME CHOICE boars, 5½ months, \$23. Also extra fine stock boar, 20 months, \$35. Good lengthy fellows. Papers free. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED April 15, from select bacon type stock, six weeks, \$7.00, either sex. Papers extra. L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TRUE bacon type, either sex, eight weeks, \$10 each. Absolutely guaranteed. S. W. Dorrance, High View, Sask.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM mature bacon stock, March and April farrows, \$11 each, or pair, \$20, eight weeks, papers included. Albert Martin, Box 135, Antler, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—BY SIRE IMPORTED through Swine Breeders Association, March farrow. booking orders at \$12 to \$18. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS

We get results for others—We can for you

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED March and April, eight weeks, \$9.00, papers included. P. P. Bergmann, Plum Coulee, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS at eight weeks, \$10. Papers free. Albie Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask.

LOOK—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, with papers, \$10. Henry Wiggins, Webb, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, TWO years, \$35, papers included. N. Timson, Solsgirth, Man.

SELECT YORKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, FROM mature stock, both sexes, \$12 each. Papers. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, UNIVERSITY STOCK, litters of 13, each \$7.00, registering extra. Wm. Van Vliet, Quinton, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED April 9; sire, Golden Lad. A. Laird, Makaroff, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, both sexes, farrowed April 3rd, \$10 each. George Lumley, Alicia, Sask.

YORKSHIRE SWINE, GOVERNMENT TESTED and approved. Write for our price list before you buy. B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta.

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, FARROWED March 31st. Choice stuff, \$10, with papers. Order early. George Rattray, Zehner, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, both sexes, farrowed April 8. Satisfaction assured. Wm. Gieselman, Humboldt, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED pairs, Brethour and Aylmer Farm breeding, genuine bacon type. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, unrelated pairs. James A. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED March 31st, \$10 each, eight weeks, papers included. Armstrong Turnbull, Rathwell, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, \$9.00. Hart Bros, Gladstone, Man.

YORKSHIRES—MARCH ITTEPS, \$10, EIGHT weeks with paper. G. A. Todd, Harting, Man.

SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT weeks. Write for price. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, all ages. C. Holtzman, Box 109, Sask.

TRY C. A. CONGDON, NEWDALE, MAN. for Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, \$8.00. W. D. Taylor, Fortier, Man.

YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, \$20; February farrow, \$12; March, \$10, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. Dennis Bros., Parkman, Sask.

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YORKSH

FARM LANDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

FARM LANDS 35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortisation plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

WISCONSIN LAKESIDE FARM, 160 ACRES, equipped, \$2,700. In beautiful healthful district, all advantages:伊amy field's, pasture watered spring-fed lake, vineyard, wood, timber, 200 sugar maples; cottage with screened porch, barn, shop, ice house, garage; excellent hunting, fishing. Owner called away, come now, get furniture, cow, poultry, implements, tools, all \$2,700, part cash. Details, page 57, big illustrated bargain catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427E Marquette Blg., Chicago, Ill.

THREE PRODUCTIVE DAIRY FARMS, Theresa, New York, 300, 365, 455 acres; excellent houses and buildings; on state road, five minutes milk station, town of Theresa one mile; electricity, motor buses, railway station, high school, good fishing, shooting; 12 lakes nearby; Thousand Islands ten miles. Reasons for sale owners going abroad. Apply Douglas Farms, Theresa, New York.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARMS READY TO go on and produce. Good selections, best districts. Some close to Winnipeg. Farms under cultivation with 1923 summerfall w. seed bed ready for spring seeding. Buildings, wells, fencing. Districts highly organized respecting facilities, social, educational, religious, telephones. Good roads, markets, neighbors. Prices \$10 to \$30 per acre; easy terms. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile, irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Eby and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

RELIABLE INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE settlers on Vancouver Island can be obtained from the Pleasant Valley Agricultural Association. Write for free literature. F. Ware, Secretary, Wellington, B.C.

SELLING—WHEAT QUARTER, S.E. BIG Valley, nine miles; improved; 88 cultivated, 60 ready to break. For quick action, \$2,400; \$1,400 cash handles. H. H. Tully, St. Paul Demetis, 18-3 Alta.

IMPROVED HALF-SECTION IN FAMOUS Drumheller wheat district, crop failure unknown, 300 acres cultivated. Snap. G. Coates, Drumheller, Alta.

GET OUR NEW LIST OF LANDS FOR SALE or exchange. Very special bargains offered. Write to Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man.

HAVE LIVED IN SASKATCHEWAN. NOW AT Bothell, Washington. Can help you locate. D. Howell.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dent. 18, Lincoln Nebr. if

Farm Lands Wanted

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR SURPLUS land? Resident farmers who desire to divide their farm property and are prepared to equip a quarter or half-section and sell same to a new settler on easy terms, without a down payment, to be farmed under owner's supervision, are invited to send us full particulars. We have a number of experienced farmers waiting to take up farming on the above basis. Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

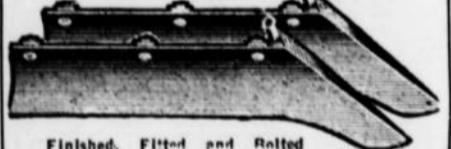
WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY. Send full particulars Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch 13-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch
Each Each Each Each Each
\$3.00 \$3.25 \$3.35 \$3.65 \$3.98

Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S UNITED

THE TOWN OF EMERSON OFFER THE FOLLOWING equipment for sale: One five h.p. Lister gas engine with electric generator, automatic start and stop, switch board, batteries, 57 volt Lister generator and belt, 100 gallon gas tank and connections complete, suitable for lighting municipal hall or rink. Also one five h.p. Lister gas engine with 110 volt Stunt generator and rheostat. All in good order. Both these engines are in first-class working order and have both been discarded on account of municipal electric lighting system having been installed throughout the town. L. H. Ashby, Secretary-Treasurer, Emerson, Man.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80% on parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—25 HORSE-POWER GAAR-SCOTT steam engine, 36-60 Rumely separator, tanks, cook-car, outfit complete; or exchange for gasoline outfit. Also 24-inch Jumbo breaker, nine-foot John Deere cultivator attachment, for horses or tractor. Knowles Bros., Emerson, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE 45-HORSE-POWER MOGUL engine, one 36-60 George White separator complete, in good shape, ready to go to work. Part cash balance terms to go on party. April Dods and Lewishwaite, Rovers, Sask.

WANTED—MAN WITH TEAM TO OPERATE well boring machine in your own locality. Can make from \$150 to \$250 month in good location. Experience unnecessary, but preferred. Write Philip Keeley, Stanger, Alta.

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL AND PLOWS. Plowed 500 acres. What offers? Box 56, Waseca, Sask.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

DISC PLOWS, NEW, TWO-FURROW, \$45; three-furrow, \$55; power cultivators, \$100; 12-ft. Deere double disc harrow, \$30. Fordson, Runely, Case, Titan, Hart-Parr tractors. Bargains. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man.

SELLING—FIVE-DISC ENGINE PLOW, JOHN Deere, good condition, price reasonable. Can be used as five or four-disc. Hardy Bros., Grenfell, Sask.

SELLING—7 1/2-FOOT INTERNATIONAL duckfoot cultivator, good condition, \$80; set 10-20 angle hoes, \$15; Verity 12-inch gang plow, good condition, \$50. Cash. J. Witter, Cordova, Man.

SELLING—40-65 TWENTY CITY TRACTOR; 32-52 Red River Special separator; eight-furrow Cockshutt engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms. Box 177, Nokomis, Sask.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, carburetors, generators, all kinds and makes. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—12-20 OIL-PULL, SLIGHTLY USED, 12-ft. Rumely fuel tank on trucks as new, three-furrow power-lift plow, \$600 cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta.

SELLING OR TRADING—CASE STEAM engine, 22, Nichols-Shepard separator, 32-54, for smaller gasoline outfit. Robert Scheel, Coultier, Man.

SELLING—12-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, \$200; P & O. five-furrow plow, \$100. Cash, or trade for other machinery or cattle. McLennan Bros., Russell, Man.

WANTED—SEPARATOR, 32-36-IN. CYLINDER with Garden City feeder preferred. Must be in good running order. Russell and Lamb, Dunes, Man.

SELLING—14-HORSE KEROSENE STOVE stationary engine and four-bottom power-lift Cockshutt engine gang, three breaker, four stubble bottoms. Apply Box 17, Mecheena, Alta.

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—12-20 HEIDER ENGINE, A1 condition, never did field work, \$375 cash; 12-inch John Deere horse gang, nearly new, \$65. Clyde Cook, Mawer, Sask.

SELLING—NEW 24-IN. COCKSHUTT JUMBO breaking plow, extra share and coulter, \$200. J. L. Faurschou, Langruth, Man.

SELLING—LAND PACKER, GOOD condition, 22-wheel, complete with whiffletrees. Price \$40. E. W. Pogue, Bagot, Man.

SELLING—EIGHT-BOTTOM RUMELY engine gang, six stubble, eight sod bottoms. Snap, \$200. Charles Phillips, Cayley, Alta.

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOW, good as new. Price \$500. A. Pogue, Bagot, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE OLIVER THREE-DISC PLOW, In good order. Price \$75. Apply to H. H. Reilly, Wynyard, Sask.

WANTED—CASE EXTENSION RIMS FOR 60-inch wheel. C. Rovang, Camrose, Alta.

WANTED—EXTENSION AXLE FOR CASE 15-27 engine. E. Hetherington, Altamont, Man.

WANTED—BRUSH BREAKER, NOT OVER 20 inches. F. H. Lake, Govan, Sask.

WANTED—CORN CULTIVATOR, DAVID Maloney, Belmont, Man.

SNAP—THRESHING PLOWING OUTFIT FOR sale. James A. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.

Cylinder Grinding

CYLINDER GRINDING: TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs; welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-out rings. General repairs. Romana Machine & Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Welding and Machine Work

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY- acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

Bees and Beekeeper's Supplies

BEES AND MORE BEES

WE shall receive between May 5 and 10, 2,000 two-lb. packages in solid express car. We guarantee every package in perfect condition. These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. All packages containing liquid food and queens in each package.

Prices for May—All cash, 5 per cent. discount:
Full colonies \$15 each
Full colonies, in lots of 10 \$12 each
2-lb. package \$5.00 each
2-lb. package, in lots of 10 \$4.85
2-lb. package, in lots of 25 \$4.75
2-lb. package, in lots of 50 \$4.50
2-lb. package, in lots of 100 \$4.25

R. J. SMITH (Canadian Representative)
1888 PORTAGE AVE., ST. JAMES
For J. E. MARCHANT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ITALIAN BEES, STRONG COLONIES, WITH vigorous laying queens, in painted Langstroth hives, with all straight worker combs, from my own apiary. Eight-frame hives, \$16; ten-frame hives, \$18. May delivery. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

ITALIAN BEES—FULL COLONIES, \$20; NEW ten-frame dove-tailed Langstroth hives. Ten per cent. discount, cash with order. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Winnipeg.

ITALIAN BEES IN TEN-FRAME MODERN Langstroth hives. Good colonies. Guaranteed free from disease. \$20 per colony, f.o.b. Winnipeg. May delivery. Ten per cent. discount cash with order. W. G. Stanbridge, E. Kildonan, Man.

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, TEN-FRAME HIVE, \$18 during April. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alex. Clark & Sons, Stonewall, Man.

SELLING OUT APIARY—ITALIAN BEES, eight and ten-frame Langstroth, \$15 and \$17, also quantity drawn comb and supers. J. Parsons, Fortier, Man.

ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPMENT on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man.

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina.

ITALIAN, TEN-FRAME LANGSTROTH, \$17.50. J. C. Rippington, Oak Bank, Man.

Bicycles and Repair Parts

CLEVELAND AND BRITISH STANDARD bicycles; 40 good rebuilt second-hand bicycles from \$25 up, in all sizes. I carry repairs of all kinds for all makes of machines. Prompt service. Price list on application. C. H. Harness, 322 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

50-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, BICYCLES, accessories, repair parts. Free on application. Bicycle Sales Co., 465 Portage Avenue, Dept. A, Winnipeg.

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg.

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-52

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 256

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FREE LITERATURE—CALAMITIES, WHY Permit? Fall of Babylon. Where are the Dead? Boot-lets—The Isle Hell, What? 10 cents; Werl's Distress, Why? 10 cents; postal. Bible Study Club, Box 122, Winnipeg.

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland.

HAIL INSURANCE

BEE HAIL INSURANCE CO.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. McCallum Hill & Co., Regina. General Agents for Saskatchewan.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SPRING MUSKRATS—MARKET ON MUSKRATS is now good. Ship us your catch. Also save your horse hair and don't allow your frozen hides to spoil. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., 278 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg.

RAW FURS—WILL PAY MARKET PRICES FOR spring rats, mink and weasel. Try me with shipment. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

HONEY, SYRUP, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE, \$14 CASH PER CRATE OF SIX IMPERIAL GALLONS, F.O.B. TORONTO.

N. K. McLEAN

32 ALEXANDER STREET, TORONTO

PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and other Okanagan fruits, dried from n.y. orchard to you. Write for my 1924 price list. S. B. Snider Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C.

CLOVER HONEY, 12c; CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT wheat mixed, 10c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, 22 DOLLARS TEN Imperial one-gallon cans. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

PITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR LOTS at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Lower prices just issued. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, square piles, stabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, ETC., CAR lots, delivered your station. E. Hall, Solsbury, B.C.

CEMETERY FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE poles, delivered in car lots. A. Manson, Avola, B.C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONES, violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Gramophone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. If interested in used phonographs, organs or pianos, let us quote you price. Saskatoon Piano Company, Saskatoon.

PHONOGRAPH REPAIRS—SPRINGS, PARTS

to Canadian millers, to private elevators, to grain exchange members and had exported direct to Great Britain.

A statement was presented to the Commission by the executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba, opposing any suggestion to amend or modify the clauses in the Railway Grain Act, relating to car distribution and special billing at country elevators.

An auditor's report was filed showing the profits of private mixing houses for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23. The report showed that the rate of profit per bushel of 12 companies operating 14 houses was 14¢ in 1921-22 and .85¢ in 1922-23.

William Alexander, Winnipeg, representative of the Scottish Wholesale Society, presented a statement from his board of directors recommending that the standard for No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern grades be of similar quality each year, and that there was room for improvement in the grading of No. 3. The minimum bushel weight of No. 1 Northern should be increased to 62 pounds, and all wheat over 63 pounds should be specially graded and Scottish millers would pay a premium for the higher quality. The capacity of the co-operative mills in Scotland was 5,000,000 bushels per annum, 75 per cent. of which was Canadian wheat.

Sidney T. Smith, of the Smith Murphy Company, gave evidence in support of mixing wheat to show that it provided a better market for off grade and low grade grain than in the days before the operation of private terminals.

C. B. Watts, secretary, Dominion Millers' Association, urged the Commission to recommend the Dominion government to take the necessary steps to purchase a fleet of 10 to 15 full canal sized boats to carry grain from Port Colborne to Montreal. This was necessary to secure relief from the enormous freight rates which at present are 12¢ per bushel from Fort William to Montreal.

J. A. Maharg, president, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, submitted a statement signed by the directors of the company, replying to the evidence given by Hon. George Langley, regarding grain mixing. The statement set forth that at no time had Mr. Langley or any other director of the company moved that the company should discontinue the mixing practice once the policy was laid down that the company should run a mixing house in accordance with the general practice. Mr. Maharg's personal view was that as there was a possibility of Canadian grain being mixed in the United States and in Europe, he would not advise abolishing mixing at the present time.

F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, said that if there was no inspection out of private mixing elevators the probability would be that they would revert to public elevators. As to giving a distinguishing mark to grain out of private mixing houses he thought it would have a detrimental effect on selling values for a time at least. If mixing houses were not allowed to take in No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, he thought it would be impracticable for elevators to operate.

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While this matter is on your mind it will be worth your while to look at our ad. for the "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife on page three of this week's issue. You can have it free with your own renewal for three years at \$2.00.

The Farmers' Market

Offices of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 2, 1924.

WHEAT—Last few days has seen quite an advance in wheat values. Liquidation in May wheat held the market down in face of exceptional buying until the end of April, but offerings dried up pretty much after that and buyers found difficulty in getting their requirements without advancing the market. It is evident that a short interest in the eastern export trade overstayed their market, and this, together with a sharply advancing Liverpool market, created a buying wave which was a surprise to the trade in general. Cash demand has also improved and after the comparatively light delivery on May 1, all grades have been in fair demand.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have shown some improvement during the week, with a fair volume of business passing. There is an excellent demand for all grades of oats except the top grade, which is being delivered on the May option. No urgent demand for barley and shippers getting all requirements at going spreads.

WINNIPEG FUTURES							Week	Year
April 28	May 29	May 30	May 1	2	3	Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—								
May 99	99	99	101	102	102	99	118	
July 101	102	101	103	104	103	102	120	
Oct. 100	100	101	101	101	100	101	—	
Oats—								
May 37	37	37	38	38	38	37	51	
July 39	39	39	40	40	39	51	—	
Oct. 38	38	39	40	39	38	—	—	
Barley—								
May 61	61	60	61	63	62	62	57	
July 61	61	62	62	63	62	62	59	
Oct. 55	55	56	56	56	55	—	—	
Flax—								
May 208	207	210	214	214	208	244	—	
July 207	207	210	213	212	208	237	—	
Oct. 187	187	187	189	190	189	188	—	
Rye—								
May 63	63	63	63	65	65	64	80	
July 66	66	65	66	67	67	66	82	

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow anticipates removal foot and mouth restrictions Saturday. No Canadians this week, medium to prime Scotch 13¢ to 14¢, heavies 12¢ to 12½¢, Irish 11½¢ to 12¢.

Birkenhead sold 710 Canadian fats, 20¢ to 21¢, in sink, Irish same, 331 Africans 11½¢ to 16¢, in sink, market steady.

London—No Canadian dressed sides, supplies of others short.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending May 2, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,067; hogs, 5,364; sheep, 32. Last week: Cattle, 4,401; hogs, 5,606; sheep, 66.

The heavy run of cattle which has been expected for some time prior to spring work came on the market last week, and with heavier receipts on both Eastern and Southern markets the trade naturally developed a slow and draggy undertone. Most grades of cattle can be considered a full quarter lower. Present indications point to lighter runs for the next two weeks with the result that prices should show some gain. Strictly choice killing and export steers are bringing from 6½¢ to 7¢, with a few outstanding ones a shade higher. Medium to good qualities around 6¢ to 6½¢. Prime cows from 4½¢ to 5¢. Prime heifers from 5½¢ to 6¢. Choice dehorned short-keep feeders continue in good demand at prices ranging from 4½¢ to 5½¢; medium qualities at from 4¢ to 4½¢.

As the season for dehorning will very soon be over we cannot too strongly urge customers to immediately dehorn every head of commercial cattle they expect to put on the market during the coming season, as it will mean added value when they come to market.

The hog market in sympathy with the beef market has also developed a weak undertone, thick-smooths selling at time of writing at \$6.85 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming, choice lambs are bringing as high as 13¢, medium qualities 9¢ to 10¢. Best sheep from 6¢ to 8¢.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	.....	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	.....	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	.....	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	.....	4.00 to 5.75
Common steers	.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	.....	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	.....	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	.....	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	.....	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	.....	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	.....	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	.....	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	.....	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	.....	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	.....	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice heavy calves	.....	4.50 to 5.50
Heavy bull calves	.....	3.00 to 4.00

WHEAT PRICES

April 28 to May 3 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 28	99	96	92	87	81	76
29	99	96	92	88	82	76
30	99	96	92	88	82	76
May 1	101	98	95	90	84	78
2	102	99	96	91	85	79
3	102	96	96	91	86	79
Week Ago	99	96	92	87	81	76
Year Ago	118	116	114	109	104	98

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG.—Eggs: Receipts are light owing to road conditions. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 2¢, firsts 19¢, seconds 16¢; jobbing extras 25¢ firsts 23¢, seconds 20¢; retailing, extras 28¢ to 30¢, firsts 25¢ to 28¢ seconds 23¢ to 25¢. Poultry: Live chicks 10¢ to 13¢, fowls 7¢ to 13¢, cocks 12¢ to 15¢, turkeys 12¢; dressed chickens 15¢ to 18¢, fowl 12¢ to 18¢, cocks 12¢, turkeys 14¢, geese 14¢, turkeys 17¢.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW.—These markets have declined in prices and dealers are now quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 19¢ to 20¢, firsts 17¢ to 18¢, seconds 13¢ to 14¢. The North Battleford section reports a heavy supply of eggs.

EDMONTON.—Eggs: Market is active due to light receipts. The quality is good, storing quite heavy. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 18¢, firsts 16¢, seconds 13¢; jobbing, extras 26¢, firsts 24¢, seconds 21¢. Poultry unchanged.

CALGARY.—Eggs: This market is weak with receipts fairly heavy. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 17¢, firsts 16¢. Poultry unchanged.

U.F.A. Notes

Mance local, recently organized near Viking, will hold meetings in the Iron Creek schoolhouse. Dr. L. Lebel and Chas. Kabesh are the officers.

Thomas Wood is president, and H. S. Tveten, secretary, of the new Valley View local, near Walsh.

Delburne Local Activities

A very successful concert and dance was given recently by the Delburne local. There was a good attendance although the weather was stormy, and the financial results were satisfactory. The concert consisted of singing and instrumental music, and moving pictures showing the manufacture and use of tractors.

A meeting of the Elnora to Ardley U.F.A. district association was held in Delburne, also, on April 15, when various co-operative schemes were discussed, some of which, it is hoped, will be put into operation before long. At a meeting of the Delburne local the following week, delegates were appointed to the next Elnora to Ardley convention, to be held in June.

Finnis Lake Local Drive

A membership drive, held recently by the Finnis Lake local, has increased their numbers to 45, and there are now only two farmers in the district who have not joined the U.F.A.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

April 28 to May 3, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY	Fd	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
April 28	72	37	35	35	34	34	32	61	56	53	51	208	205	188	63	
29	72	37	35	34	33	33	31	61	56	52	50	208	204	187	63	
30	72	37	35	34	33	33	31	61	55	52	50	208	204	187	63	
May 1	72	38	36	35	34	34	32	62	56	53	51	211	207	190	63	
2	73	38	37	36	35	34	33	63	58	53	51	215	210	194	65	
3	73	38	36	36	35	34	33	63	57	53	51	215	211	194	65	
Week Ago	72	37	35	35	34	34										



Missing! — the "middle aged woman"

Now, women grow young—not old

Certainly, the middle aged woman is disappearing in this golden age of youth.

The reason?—simply that women have learned that age is judged by appearance, not by years. If you want to be at your best in maturity, just keep that school-girl complexion!

How this is done

Most surely by protecting the beauty nature gave you. Girlhood's skin is fresh, smooth.

Simple cleansing is the secret—cleansing which is thorough without harshness. The problem is—which cleanser? Solve this by using Palmolive.

The emollient soap

Palmolive is blended from palm and olive oils, the lotion-like, cosmetic oils discovered in ancient Egypt.

Use Palmolive freely, and with confidence. It makes washing your face a

real beauty treatment. It penetrates the minute skin pores, removing all accumulations of dirt, excess oil and perspiration. But never does it irritate or dry the skin.

If your skin is very dry, apply cold cream. Then—your favorite powder, and perhaps a touch of rouge. Modern cosmetics are perfectly harmless when applied to a clean skin.

Cleopatra washed her face this way

Cleansing with palm and olive oils in crude combination was the great queen's beauty secret.

Palm and olive oils kept her skin fresh and smooth throughout maturity. And so will they keep yours. To retain the radiance of girlhood days, through the years of womanhood, you need the help of Palmolive.

Since Palmolive is only 10c a cake, you can afford to use it for every toilet purpose. Remember that complexion beauty extends to arms and shoulders.

Palm and olive oils
— nothing else —
give nature's green
color to Palmolive
Soap.

Volume and
efficiency produce
25c quality for

10c

Made in Canada

